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THE
DUBLIN GUIDE:

OR, A
DESCRIPTION

OF THE
CITY OF DUBLIN,

AND THE

Most Remarkable Places within Fifteen Miles.

CONTAINING

BRIEF, BUT ACCURATE ACCOUNTS

OF THE

Public Buildings,
Places of Amusement,
Manufactures,
Charitable Foundations,
Public Institutions,

Noted Societies,
Gentlemen's Seats,
Remarkable Customs, and
Natural and Artificial
Curiosities;

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

WITH MANY OTHER

Interesting Particulars, that may lead to a thorough
Knowledge of the Present State and Government
of the CITY; and of every Object worthy the
Attention of Strangers, Foreigners, and such Citizens
as occasionally visit the COUNTRY on Parties of
Pleasure.

By R. LEWIS, CORRECTOR OF THE PRESS,
Honorary Member of the Dublin Legion, and
Author of the *Post-Chaise Companion, or Traveller's Directory*
through IRELAND.

DUBLIN:

Printed for the AUTHOR, at his CORRECTING-OFFICE,
No. 22, BRIDGE-STREET.

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DISCUSSION

OF THE

CHINESE

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HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES MANNERS,
DUKE OF RUTLAND,

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND
GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

May it please your Grace?

THE Author of the Irish Gazetteer, a work that will be published at a future day, and the Post-chaise Companion, a work that was lately published, and dedicated to your Excellency by the Bookseller, who assumed the Character of its AUTHOR; avails himself of the freedom that reigns in the republic of letters, to offer to the world, under the sanction of your honoured name, his Description of the City of Dublin, and the most remarkable places within fifteen miles.

These three works, may it please your Grace, concur in the same purpose, and will promote the same

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end:

end: They will convey to the public in general, and to strangers and foreigners in particular, a better idea of this antient kingdom, and its august metropolis, than can possibly be obtained at present from the perusal of many volumes. The accounts of places and objects that lay scattered amidst a rude mass of materials, I have collected and digested into proper order; the informations, written and verbal, that many personages, highly distinguished for their talents and rank, favoured me with, I have inserted; and I have drawn up descriptions of great numbers of places, from an attentive and personal observation.

I AM sensible, may it please your Grace! of the imperfections of the following little work; yet I trust that the usefulness, and comprehensive nature of its design will, in some measure, compensate for the feebleness of the execution; more particularly, if it be considered, that this is the first attempt made, to give a general account of Dublin, and the country within an easy day's jaunt, in the compass of a little volume.

My subject is confessedly of importance, my intention is meritorious. Every part of Ireland is worthy the attention of the statesman, the philosopher, the naturalist, and the man of pleasure; but Dublin, in particular, merits their closest inspection. It is in capitals chiefly, that the great characters, which most nations produce, more or less, are to be found. Men of exalted genius, or brave spirits, will not immure themselves in holes and corners, suffering their lamps to burn in secret, and hiding their pearls of price.

They

They will not, hermit-like, or monk-like, retire from society, in contempt of the commands of the Supreme Being, who requires active and social duties from the creatures he has formed; but will dedicate their talents to the community of which they are members. In capitals therefore, as men of genius are to be found, and persons of all descriptions assemble, the national character is to be sought. To seek it elsewhere is to seek in vain. We cannot form a judgment of any object from a partial or a narrow view; but to judge truly we must see fully. We must closely examine the whole of a picture, if we would know its merits and defects; and the whole of a kingdom's picture is only to be found in its metropolis.

THAT picture, may it please your Grace! I have attempted to draw; and though at present it has many defects, yet being placed before the public eye, and receiving the observations of different spectators, and the kind corrections of judicious hands, it may, if presented a second time to the world, be more worthy of the world's favour.

MEAN as my work is, may it please your Grace! I mark it with my name, and send it forth to try its fortune. I should disdain to be a mere nominal author, or pretended parent. I should scorn to father another man's offspring, or renounce my own. Thanks to the benignity of the prolific Parent of Nature! I have no occasion to do either. In the course of five and fifty years, I have been the legitimate father of forty-three literary children, most of whom

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have attained to maturity, have been introduced to the good and the great, and have been well spoke of by the public.

THIS being the case, may it please your Excellency! I will suffer no man in the universe to rob me of the honour of being the father of my own child. Should any one proclaim in the face of the world, that my issue is the fruit of his loins, he proclaims a falsehood, and shall be contradicted. I will tell him that he was incapable of begetting so sturdy a brat.

IN your administration, may it please your Excellency! we trust in having our rights and privileges held sacred, our property secured, and our honours, literary as well as civil, preserved to us. We trust, that while our fortunes shall be safe under the viceroyalty of a RUTLAND; and that the violators of personal liberty, who dare rashly and groundlessly to deprive us of Heaven's best charter, at their own arbitrary will and pleasure, shall dearly answer for their foul offence; that we shall not be robbed of our literary fame. We trust, that the fair and well-earned laurels, that grace the brows of the sons of Genius and Literature, shall not be stolen away by the sacrilegious hands of Goths and Vandals, who would fix them on their own.

IN your viceroyalty, may it please your Excellency! Ireland hath obtained a great accession of honour and wealth; and she shall pay the tribute of a grateful praise for the advantages she hath reaped under your skilful and upright administration. A new scene
of

of things now opens to the view, and I will indulge the pleasing prospect.—The curtain is drawn. A glorious spectacle presents itself. Hibernia's Genius, emancipated from her incumbrances—I will not call them chains—rises with a majestic mien. Her countenance beams ineffable dignity, serenely awful. Her whole demeanour is elegance. She is led by the Graces, and seems meditating lofty things. Commerce stands by her side, viewing with chearful eye and expanded breast, her rising empire; while the Sciences and the Arts, leading Industry in their train, exult with joy at the patronage they have found under the auspices of a RUTLAND, and the power they have thereby acquired of adding to the conveniencies and elegancies of life.

SUCH is the present situation of Ireland, and we have a well-grounded hope of her increasing in splendor and happiness in the vicegerency of your Excellency. To these great, these desirable ends, nothing can contribute more powerfully, than in forming the plastic minds of the rising generation to virtue and wisdom, by the improved system of education, so warmly recommended by your Excellency to the great senate of the nation; and which we trust to see carried into effect by the abilities and fostering care of your Excellency's Secretary, and other friends to the true interests of the kingdom; for it is an incontestable truth, and a most animating consideration, that no people can increase in happiness, but as they proportionably increase in wisdom and in virtue.

I MAKE no apology, may it please your Excellency! for the freedom of this address. The descendant

of a GRANBY is too great a lover of Liberty himself, to blame even an excess of it in another. He knows that Freedom is every man's birthright; and that Englishmen, in particular, WILL enjoy it. The writer who now addresses him is an ENGLISH-IRISH-MAN—born in the English, and, after a thirty-three years residence, adopted by the Irish nation; and while life informs his veins, and animates his soul, he will inculcate in his writings, and enforce by his practice, that holy love of Liberty, which being the gift of God, cannot be surrendered without the basest treachery and the greatest guilt!

BEING, may it please your Grace! so zealously attached to Liberty, I cannot but view with the greatest indignation every wanton attack on it, as an attack on the Constitution, that is not at present punished so severely as it ought. The imprisonment of people for *debt*, or for *soliciting alms*, neither of which is criminal, is contrary to man's natural rights, and against the spirit of the GREAT CHARTER; but what shall we say to an imprisonment of a citizen *without cause*, and on a *groundless suspicion*? It is punishing a man without trial, and without being found guilty, and putting any one man at the mercy of another, who after committing the injury may fly from justice, and never make compensation. Compensation did I say? What compensation? No sum can compensate for the loss of Liberty. Liberty is not to be estimated by the weight of gold. It is to be estimated as the noblest gift of God. "I would," exclaimed the great MANSFIELD, "I could decree a thousand pounds for the loss of each hour of Liberty, groundlessly taken away!"

“away!” A virtuous exclamation! that deserves being written in letters of gold!—I just touch on this subject, may it please your Grace! from a regard to Liberty and an abhorrence of Oppression, or Power without Right; and because I think, with numbers of great and good men, that as the laws stand at present, they put one man too much in the power of another, by suffering him to invade Personal Liberty by a mere affidavit, which an invader of Heaven’s greatest blessing will not scruple to make; and by not precisely ascertaining the price at which the loss of Liberty should be estimated.

Your Grace will pardon me for this hint, which some virtuous and patriotic members of our senate may improve, and make the foundation of a Bill for the further security of the Rights of the Subject.

I WILL trespass no longer on your Grace’s time, than to acknowledge the high obligation I am under to your Grace, for the favour you conferred on me by Colonel POCHIN; and to express my most fervent wish, that your Grace and your amiable Consort may long enjoy all the blessings that life can give!—May the viceroyalty of a RUTLAND be happy for the people, and honourable to himself! May he still know that heart-felt, that solid comfort that springs from conscious virtue, and a conviction of having ably and justly discharged the highest and noblest duties! And after having established the happiness of a brave and loyal people on the strongest foundation, when he returns

into the Royal Presence, loaded with their acclamations, may he meet the smiles and richest favours of his applauding Prince!

I AM, may it please your Excellency!

With the profoundest Respect,

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

Much obliged, most devoted,

DUBLIN,

1st August, 1787.

And most humble Servant,

R. LEWIS.

To the PUBLIC.

THE following little work is intended, agreeable to its Title Page, to convey a more thorough knowledge of Dublin, and the Country within fifteen miles, than can be obtained from the perusal of any performances that have been published. It will not indeed give much information to the intelligent and speculative, who have always resided in Dublin; but it will prove extremely useful to all others.

It was intended to have been given to the world long ago; but the Manuscript having been in the hands of a Bookseller from the 16th December, 1785, to the 21st April, 1787, when it was returned to the Author, he could not conveniently publish it before. The Bookseller alluded to having refused to have any concern in it, the Author has printed it on his own account. He had prepared a plain, but wholesome dinner; and though not to the palate of the person who bespoke it, he thought it would be a crime and a folly to throw it away.

The utility of the work must be obvious to every one. Every stranger, on his arrival in the metropolis, must have been desirous to learn what particular objects in it were worthy his notice, and to have some general idea of its state and government: But he was disappointed in his wish, however rational it might have been; for

there was not a single book that could inform him of such particulars; yet there is no other metropolis that I know of, and scarce a city in England, that is destitute of a work of so useful a nature.

But this great *Desideratum* affected not only strangers, but the citizens themselves, numbers of whom were ignorant of many of the objects; in the city and adjacent country, that merited their attention; and often expressed their wish, that some work could be found, or would be written, that would point them out.

To comply with this wish, that is so reasonable in itself, and that foreigners should no longer reproach us for not furnishing them with a CICE-
RONI, or our citizens for not supplying them with a GUIDE, to attend and give them every necessary information relative to the objects they may view in our capital, and the country near it, the Author has written and compiled this work, which is far more comprehensive than books that profess a similar intention; as it not only describes places and buildings, in common with such productions, but what none of those perform, gives accounts of some remarkable societies, natural and artificial curiosities, short sketches of the civil and political government of the City, and some customs of the inhabitants, that are peculiar to themselves.

Whatever its defects may be, it will prove a useful and a faithful GUIDE. Every stranger
and

and foreigner will find it so; and every citizen that takes a solitary country jaunt, or engages in a party of pleasure on a country excursion, will experience its utility, in directing their attention to proper objects, and giving them concise accounts of the different places that strike their eyes.

It may be thought indeed by some persons, that the descriptions given of many places are too brief, and of others too long; but if they will reflect on the comparative importance of different places and things, it will perhaps appear that the Author has not often offended in either of these particulars; but has treated the vast variety of articles his work consists of, and which the table of contents exhibits at one view, in the manner they ought to be treated. He would willingly indeed have expatiated on many subjects, and have introduced others he has totally omitted; but could not indulge himself in these particulars, without swelling the volume to too great a size: If Gentlemen, however, will favour him with corrections and additions, they shall be inserted in the next impression.

And here I should finish this short introduction; but having a page to spare, will fill it up with a quotation from a performance of my own, my DEFENCE OF IRELAND AGAINST TWISS. The lines are peculiarly applicable to my subject—a subject I have much at heart.

THOUGH

THOUGH born in **ENGLAND**, **IRELAND** I revere,
 And in her glorious Cause still laugh at Fear;
 To serve that Cause, no Pains, no Toils I shun,
 My Parent she, I her adopted Son.
 My Country's not that Spot that gave me Birth,
 But where I taste sweet Health, Content, and Mirth:
 There like **HIBERNIA**'s Native I behave,
 Lov'd by the Free, and dreaded by the Slave:
 There I attempt to act by Reason's Light,
 Nor heed what Fools may speak, or Knaves may write.

Hail, fair **HIBERNIA**! may thy envied Name
 Sail down the Stream of Time with added Fame!
 Still be thou favour'd by the Pow'r **DIVINE**,
 And ev'ry Virtue, ev'ry Bliss be thine!

And lo! the Great First Cause propitious smiles,
 And ranks **HIBERNIA** with the first of Isles.
 Here no Pest flies upon the Air's broad Wings,
 No Venom poisons, and no Serpent stings:
 No Lightning issues from the troubled Skies,
 No Earthquakes swallow, and no Tempests rise.
 Here smiling **SEASONS** constant Sweets exhale,
 And buxom **HEALTH** rides joyous on the Gale:
 Here **NATURE** pours profuse her Rills and Springs,
 And smiling **PLEASURE** waves her silken Wings:
 Here charm sweet ruffet Groves, and Meadows green,
 And Mounts and Vales diversify the Scene.
 Here Rocks tremendous seem to threat the Sky,
 While Glens or Lakes still meet th' enraptur'd Eye:
 Here Art and Nature all their Pow'rs impart,
 To please the Senses, and to chear the Heart:
 Here too behold in ev'ry Nymph and Swain,
 Beauty and Valour in Perfection reign:
 While Bards resound their Fame in deathless Lays,
 And Angels bend from Heav'n to hear their Praise.

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GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

CITY OF DUBLIN.

CHAP. I.

The Difficulty of discovering the Origin of Nations or Cities pointed out — Destitute of Records to authenticate that of Dublin — King Edgar's Charter — Remark of Harris — The Anglo-Saxon Monarchs had a Dominion over Dublin.

THE origin of cities, as well as nations, is frequently a matter of such obscurity, that research is ineffectual, and curiosity ungratified. The mind wanders from object to object, from

page to page, to trace the foundation of superstructures, that now amaze the world by their magnificence or magnitude. It would gladly discover their humble beginnings, diligently attend their progressive growth, and exult in their present state of comparative perfection. But this is as impracticable as to scale the heavens, or to dive to the bottomless abyfs. The subject illudes enquiry, and mocks the vain attempt. The corrosive teeth of time have eaten away all kinds of monuments that might have led to a complete satisfaction, and left only such as but in part repay us for our toil, and enable us to indulge conjecture.

To ascertain the origin of the City of Dublin is impossible. We are destitute of records to authenticate the fact; and we will not wander into the boundless regions of romance, thence to deduce materials to compile an history. We will rather collect from the best informed writers such accounts as seem to have the nearest semblance of truth; and leave our readers to judge for themselves of their weight or authenticity.

Ptolemy, who lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the Christian æra 140, is the first authentic writer who mentions Dublin. He calls it *Eblana Civitas*. This gives it an unquestionable claim to an antiquity of above 1647 years,

years, as it must have existed prior to the time of the person who mentioned it.

Another authority respecting Dublin is in the preface to King Edgar's charter, dated in 964, wherein he mentions Ireland in general, with its most *noble City* of Dublin. "It must appear extraordinary," says an anonymous writer, "that there do not at present exist the least remains of an edifice worthy an *enlightened* people." It is *not* in the least extraordinary: it would be highly so were the fact otherwise; as the most judicious writers are universally of opinion, there were no kind of edifices in Ireland with stone or mortar, till near *two hundred years* after the period alluded to, when a castle of lime and stone was erected at Tuam, which was looked on as such a novelty, that it received the name of the *WONDERFUL Castle*. The charter only speaks the language and sentiments of the *time*. Dublin might in 964 been a noble City, *comparatively*; as Ireland might in former times have been termed *ENLIGHTENED, comparatively*; yet it is much to be regretted, that no kind of proof or memorials remain of what the zealots for the antiquity and learning of Ireland so much insist on.

"Some writers," says Harris, "have called King Edgar's charter in question; but they are

such who repine that the English should have any footing here at all; not duly reflecting what happiness they enjoy under the mild administration of the best of laws, compared with the misery they suffered while their own rude customs prevailed." The Saxon annals relate, that the power of Edgar was so great, by the means of a considerable fleet and army, that the Kings of Wales, *Ireland*, and the Isle of Man, were obliged to swear allegiance to, and acknowledge him for their sovereign; which might have given rise to those expressions in his charter, relating to his conquest of a great part of Ireland. That some of the Anglo-Saxon Kings had a dominion over the City of Dublin, and probably, over other parts of Ireland, seems clearly evinced by a coin of King Ethelred, next successor but one to Edgar; the legend on the reverse of which expresses the mint-master's name, and the place where it was struck to be at *Dyffelin*. Now Ethelred could not assume this mark of sovereignty, of coining money within the dominions of a prince, who did not acknowledge him as his superior lord. It is certain that the Danes, under princes of their own, held the government of Dublin during the reigns both of Edgar and Ethelred. This circumstance elucidates all the difficulties in Edgar's charter, the Saxon annals, and the coin of Ethelred before mentioned,

ed, which is at present in the possession of a gentleman of the royal Irish Academy.

We are aware of the disgust with which this plain, but apparently best account of the antiquity of Dublin may be received by a peculiar set of gentlemen; but truth must not be sacrificed at the shrine of politeness, nor our readers misled by the fables of antiquarians.

CH A P. II.

*Of the Antiquity, Name, and Inhabitants of the City of Dublin before the year 1172, when it became subject to the Power of the English—
Ireland most probably first peopled by the Britons, afterwards by Colonies of Milesians from Spain—
—Henry II. grants a Charter to the City of Dublin, the Foundation of their present Liberties.*

CONJECTURE must often supply the place of certainty, and probability determine our judgments, when incontestable records or facts cannot be produced. Such is the case at present. Who were the original inhabitants of Dublin

cannot be certainly known. The Blanii, Eblani, or Deblani, inhabited the tract of country, now comprehending the City and County of Dublin, and a considerable part of the County of Meath. But from what country they came is a matter rather to be conjectured than ascertained. It seems to be the most satisfactory, as well as the most general opinion, that they came from that part of Britain called Wales, on account of its proximity, the great resemblance of languages, and the close conformity of antient religious rites and ceremonies of both people. The same reasons are given by Tacitus, why the Gauls peopled Britain. Hence it is probable, that the north and north-eastern Irish derive their origin from the north of Britain. Other colonies might at different periods have arrived here from more remote parts, as the Milesians, for instance, from Spain.

That the Danes, under the denomination of Ostmen, or Easterlings, built the City of Dublin, or, at least, fortified and inhabited it, is generally agreed; but at what time is not so clear as could be wished. Some alledge, that they founded it before the Christian æra, while others fix that event at the ninth century. It seems far from improbable, that it was built and inhabited first by the Irish, as a village, or small fishing-town; but that the Welsh and Ostmen, at different periods,

periods, finding its situation commodious for trade, made a settlement for that purpose. If Edgar's charter before-mentioned, be allowed of any weight, we may reasonably suppose, that that monarch strengthened the old colonies in Ireland, by encouraging a new race of Britons to settle among them. Henry II. pursued the same political steps. For upon the submission of the Irish potentates to him in 1172, he early the year following, by charter, dated at Dublin, "granted to his subjects of Bristol his City of Dublin to inhabit, and to hold of him and his heirs for ever, with all the liberties and free customs, which his subjects of Bristol then enjoyed at Bristol, and through all England." This charter is the foundation of the liberties of the City of Dublin, which were afterwards enlarged and confirmed by king John, and other succeeding monarchs, and by divers acts of parliament, yet extant in the Rolls-office.

C H A P. III.

A comparative View of the City of Dublin, as it was in the Years 1610 and 1787.

THE Increase of Dublin from time to time hath been prodigious. It is no unpleasing nor unprofitable employment to look over antient records, and peruse written accounts of the old buildings, streets, squares, lanes and alleys, and to observe what alterations they have gradually received and gone through. It would exceed the limits we have allotted to ourselves in this work, to take notice of all these: we shall, however, convey to our reader a tolerably just idea of this subject, by giving him a concise account of the respective magnitude of the city of Dublin in 1610 and 1787; by pointing out the additions and alterations it received in the intermediate period.

In 1610, the river Liffey was not imbanked by quays on the north side, and only a part of it on the south. The ground, now called the Batchelor's-walk, the two Ormond-quays, the Inns-quay, Arran-quay, and Ellis's-quay, comprising in the whole an extent of ground of a mile and a half, and which is now entirely built on,

on, and extremely populous, was then overflowed by the tides, except a small part about the King's-Inns, which had been a monastery of Dominican friars, and where the noble and extensive law offices have been lately erected, and more are in contemplation to be built. Mary's-abbey was then the extent of that part of the town, which was called Offman-town, but vulgarly Oxman-town. From that place a vast pile of buildings, sufficient to form a city, hath since been erected, comprizing Capel-street, Abbey-street, Mary-street, Jervis-street, Stafford-street, Henry-street, Marlborough-street, Henrietta-street, Bolton-street, Dominick-street, Drogheda-street, Cavendish-street, Sackville street, Palace-row, and many others. On the other side, to the west, Michan's-church and Church-street were the bounds; and all westward of them, as far as the Barracks and Montpelier-hill, including a vast number of streets, lanes and alleys, have increased on that side. Grange-gorman, Stony-batter and Glasmanogue, now united to the City, were then *villages* at some distance from it.

On the south side of the Liffey, the city hath also been greatly enlarged since 1610. The space of ground now occupied by Crane-lane, Essex-street, the old Custom-house, Sycamore-alley, Temple-bar, Fleet-street, Aston's-quay and La-

zer's-hill, was then under the dominion of the water, and George's-quay, with a large tract of many acres, now good meadow, and called the *Lower Ground*, has been recovered from that element even within the present century. Dame-street contained then only a short range of buildings on the north side, and extended no farther than to the precincts of the Augustine monastery, opposite to the end of George's-lane. The dissolution of that religious house made room for enlarging the city eastward, and building Eustace-street, Crow-street, Fownes's-street, and others. It is not unworthy notice, that the very spot whereon the monastery stood, is that on which Crow-street theatre now stands.

"Where friars preach'd, and churchmen pray'd,
"Gay females danc'd, and actors play'd."

On the east and south of George's-lane little was to be seen but inclosed fields. Stephen's-green, which took its name from the church of St. Stephen, was then wholly uninhabited; nor was there any street a passage thence to the College but round through George's-lane. A part of Kevan-street was indeed then built, and there were the residentiary houses of the Prebendaries and Canons of St. Patrick's Cathedral, together with the Archbishop's Palace. Hence the reader will form a just idea of the growth and increase of

of the city in these quarters, when he finds that Exchequer-street, William-street, Clarendon-street, King-street, Grafton-street, Anne-street, Duke-street, Dawson-street, Molesworth-street, Kildare-street, Frederick-street, Merrion-street, Leinster-street, Nassau-street, Clare-street, York-street, Aungier-street, Peter-street, Cusse-street, with many other streets and lanes, have been added to it since the period before mentioned.

On the west and south-west parts of the city the buildings have been also very numerous. There were no streets extended westward or southward of Newgate, except Francis-street, James's-street, and Thomas-street, and the precincts of churches and religious houses; but since the period we have been considering, a prodigious quantity of streets and lanes have been erected on all sides.

C H A P. IV.

A general View of the City of Dublin—Its Harbour susceptible of prodigious Improvement—The Piles and Light-House—River Liffey—Bridges—The Castle, Parliament-House, Stephen's-Green, Linen-Hall, Hospitals, Barracks, &c.

DUBLIN is seated at the bottom of a large bay of the same name, and at the mouth of the river Liffey, which divides it nearly into two equal parts, and is banked in through the whole length of the city on both sides, forming spacious quays. Its increase within the last thirty years has been extremely great; the return of houses in 1754 being 12,857, and it now containing upwards of fourteen thousand, most of them full of inhabitants, who are estimated at about 160,000.

The harbour of Dublin cannot be much boasted of. Its bay is so choaked up, that vessels of large burthen cannot come over the bar. It is susceptible, however, of great improvement. The immense quantity of ground lying from near Booterstown to Ringsend, at present overflowed with water, might, we are well assured, be rescued from the sea, and converted into good land,

land, which would considerably deepen the channel, and amply repay the expence. Such a work would long ago have been done in England or Holland. The defects of the harbour, however, are in some degree remedied, by stone work and Piles of wood, which extend near three miles into the bay. At the end of these Piles a Light-house is erected; a neat and substantial stone building, well adapted to the purposes it is intended for.

The Liffey is a small river, compared to the Thames, it being in its greatest breadth not more than 250 feet, but for the greatest part not exceeding 150. It rises in the County of Wicklow, runs W. thence into Kildare, then turning N. E. passes through the County of Dublin, and falls into the Irish Channel.

There are five bridges over the Liffey at Dublin, and a sixth is in contemplation. Two of these are elegant structures, Essex and Queen's Bridges. The former has raised foot-paths, alcoves, and balustrades, like Westminster-bridge. The Queen's-bridge is exceedingly neat, and like that of Essex, of a white stone, coarse but hard, which is found near the city. The other three, Ormond-bridge, the Old-bridge, and Bloody-bridge, are miserably poor structures. Essex-bridge fronts Capel-street to the

the North, and Parliament-street to the South; at the end of which is the Royal Exchange, a beautiful structure of white stone, richly embellished with semi-columns of the Corinthian order, a cupola, and other ornaments, erected by the merchants.

Near this is the Castle, the residence of the Vice-roy or Lord Lieutenant. It consists of two large courts, called the upper and lower Castle-yard. In the upper his Excellency resides; in the lower are the treasury, and some other public offices. The external grandeur of these is not great; but they possess some very noble and elegant rooms. There are two handsome statues, of Justice and Fortitude, over the gates leading to the upper yard; which ought to be the more valued, as exclusive of the equestrian statue of William III. in College-green, another of George II. in Stephen's-green, that of Dr. Lucas in the Royal Exchange, and another of George I. in the Mayoralty Garden; there are no other in Dublin, unless we include the two upon the Tholsel, which, in the words of an elegant writer, it is difficult to know whether designed for monarchs or for mayors.

The Parliament-house is a fine pile of building, and great additions and improvements are now making to it. Near it is Trinity-college, consisting

consisting of two squares. The Provost's house adjoining has an elegant little front. Opposite to it are two handsome houses, belonging to the Dublin Society and Canal Company. From these edifices Grafton-street leads to Stephen's-green; a square, near a mile in circumference.

Another very spacious square has been built, and is almost finished, near Stephen's-green, called Merrion-square; the houses being lofty and uniform, and most of them constructed with stone as far as the first floor. This gives them an air of magnificence, inferior to nothing of the kind, if we except Bath.

The Linen-hall is a building well adapted to its most useful purposes, and great additions to it are making, and nearly finished. These principally owe their existence to the spirit and patriotism of the Right Honourable John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Royal-hospital of Kilmainham, erected for invalid and superannuated soldiers, is a quadrangular building, finely seated on a rising ground, near the river Liffey, at the west end of the town. Here are excellent apartments, which are generally inhabited by the Commander in Chief, for the time being; the situation is extremely beautiful.

Not

Not far from this is the City Bafon, which is much reforted to in the evenings by the citizens, as a place of recreation. It is encompassed by a wall, and round it there is a handsome walk, enclosed on each side by a thick cut hedge, and trees at equal distances. At one end of it is a Chinese bridge, and walled gate with palifadoes; whence there is a fine view of the Canal, which begins here, and has been finished for upwards of thirty miles. Each side of the Canal for some miles from its head, is planted with elm trees, and makes a most beautiful appearance.

The Work-house, near the Bafon, was founded in 1704, for the relief of the poor of Dublin. It is a large building, of no great beauty, and labours not under the reproach of the generality of buildings in London, appropriated to the poor and friendless, which are rather palaces than poor-houses. The conduct of England in this respect has justly drawn this censure from the satyrift:

“ Her poor to palaces Britannia brings;

“ St. James’s Hospital may serve her Kings.”

WHITEHEAD.

St. Patrick’s-hospital, more commonly called Swift’s-hospital, is near the Work-house. It was founded

founded for Lunatics by the Dean, whose name it bears, in 1745, and who was its first inhabitant. It is a plain, but neat structure.

Steevens's-hospital nearly adjoins it. It is a fine quadrangular building, agreeably situated on the banks of the Liffey, and having a good gravel walk, leading from the end of James's-street by an easy descent to the entrance of the hospital, and thence continued to the water's edge.

On the opposite side of the river are the Barracks, the largest building of that nature in the British dominions, being capable of containing 3000 foot and 1000 horse, but in which are usually quartered four battalions of foot, and a regiment of horse. They are very pleasantly situated, and have a fine prospect over the Wicklow mountains, which lie opposite to them. They consist of three courts open to the river Liffey, and another fronting Oxmantown-green. The whole is of rough stone ornamented with cornices, and window-cases of cut stone. Some additions lately made, particularly one of the old squares, rebuilt with Portland-stone in an elegant manner, exhibit fine proofs of architecture.

The

The Blue-coat-boys hospital is situated in Oxmantown-green, near the Barracks, and is a beautiful edifice.

As to the churches in Dublin they have little to boast of. Convenience and neatness seem rather to have been aimed at than grandeur or elegance. They are generally destitute of all monumental decorations; and what may seem surprizing is no less true, that there is but one set of Choristers in the whole city, who perform in the morning at one cathedral, and in the evening at the other.

As to the other public buildings we shall not notice them here, as they will come with more propriety in a subsequent part of our work. What we have hitherto attempted has been a General view of the City; a more Particular one will soon follow.

C H A P. V.

Civil Government of Dublin—Number of public Edifices—Trade of Dublin—Dublin Markets abominably dirty—Public Fountains both ornamental and useful—Police of Dublin—Sketch of a Plan to form the Minds of the rising Generation, and prevent the Increase of Robberies.—A Caution to the Critic.

DUBLIN is the seat of Government, and of the chief courts of Justice. It received several ample charters and privileges from the Kings of England, since the reign of Henry II. who introduced the English laws into Ireland, and held a court and parliament in Dublin. Richard II. erected it into a Marquisate, in favour of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whom he also created Duke of Ireland, with many royal privileges, such as the coinage of money, &c. The civil government is now executed by a Lord Mayor, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Aldermen, and the Common Council, who are elected by the several corporations. Every third year the Lord Mayor and twenty-four corporations, by virtue of an old charter, are obliged to perambulate the city and its

its liberties, which is called riding the franchises; and on this occasion the citizens made a fine appearance, the several corporations vying with each other in grandeur and magnificence. Of late, however, this public spectacle is fallen much to decay.

This city is the see of an Archbishop, and sends two members to Parliament; and Trinity College sends two more. Exclusive of the two Cathedrals, St. Patrick's and Christ-Church, there are eighteen Parish Churches, eight Chapels of ease, two French Churches, one Dutch, and one Danish; six Presbyterian Meeting-Houses, one Anabaptist, two Quakers, and four Methodists; sixteen Roman Catholic Chapels, four Nunneries, sixteen Hospitals, and a Jewish Synagogue. The Four Courts, as also the Courts of Prerogative, Delegates, Consistory, and Admiralty, are held here. There are also the Halls for the Corporations, three Theatres, nine Coffee-Houses, and eleven Hostels.

The trade of Dublin has greatly encreased of late years, and continues to encrease in a very great degree. It consists in an importation and exportation of the goods and articles common to nations in general, as well as those in particular
the

She either manufactures herself or has a demand for. Her importation indeed is the most considerable, as she supplies most places in the kingdom with every article of foreign luxury.

The Dublin Markets are plentifully supplied with flesh, fowl, and fish, particularly the latter, in higher perfection than in any other capital in Europe. Truth, however, compels us to own, that no markets in Europe, either in capitals, cities, or towns, can exceed those in Dublin for filth, garbage, and dirt of all kinds. These nuisances, however, we hope will be removed by some active and prudent magistrates, before the publication of the second edition of this work; in which case we engage to expunge this last paragraph.

Dublin has been prodigiously improved and enlarged within these last twenty years. And here, among the other improvements that have been made, and are daily making in Dublin, we must not omit mentioning the public Fountains that have been lately erected. They are both ornamental and useful, and will greatly contribute to rescue the city from the reproach it had long lain under, of being the dirtiest capital in Europe.—A remarkably superb and elegant fountain is now erecting in the Mall.

The

The Police has lately been put on a new footing, by the establishment of a body of men we have afterwards described. The wisdom of this measure has been much called in question, but we think unjustly. We pretend not to decide on it absolutely, or to criticise it minutely; thus much, however, we will say, that to prevent the further increase of robberies and burglaries, which have grown to the most alarming height, coercive remedies are not sufficient. It is to no purpose to hang up some scores of villains every year, while thousands more roam at large. Plans should be devised to give bread to penury, and work to industry; but above all, the morals of the people, and the minds of the rising generation, should be carefully attended to, and our diocesan and parish schools be better managed than they are at present.

The Author of this work hazards the following little sketch on the important subject of a reformation of manners.

1st. Establish in every county houses of industry.

2d. Confine prostitutes to certain places of public notoriety, and place them under proper regulations.

3d. Enforce the laws against sabbath-breaking.

4th. Empower and oblige beadles to apprehend all vagrant and idle boys and girls, and pass them to their respective parishes.

5th. Punish parents who abandon their children.

6th. Put a stop to tippling during the time of divine service.

7th. Establish Sunday schools in every parish, and encourage children to attend them.

8th. Be more cautious in granting licenses to publicans; and search suspicious houses at unlooked-for hours.

Let not the cavilling critic say, this is no place for my remark, or my sketch. My remark grew out of my subject and my sketch deserves the attention of the magistrate.

END OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DUBLIN.

ACADEMY,

ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH.

FOR the advancement of Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities, was incorporated by letters patent the 28th January, 1786. It consists of a president, a council of twenty-one, and an indefinite number of members. The council is divided into three committees, each having for its object one of the above-mentioned departments. His Majesty is Patron; the Chief Governor for the time being is Visitor; and the Earl of Charlemont is President. The two stated meetings annually are on the 16th March, and 30th November.

ARTANE.

A VERY pleasant and agreeable little village, two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and about half a mile beyond the Earl of Charlemont's seat of Marino. Mrs. Donnellan's seat here is finely situated. The air is peculiarly wholesome, and instances of people living to an extreme old age at Artane are very frequent. The fragments of the old Church in this place, overgrown with ivy, and venerable in its ruins,

ruins, the church-yard, full of antique tombstones, that read awful lessons of morality to the contemplative spectator, merit the closest inspection. This church-yard is indeed a place for Melancholy to muse in.

Hail, sacred place! Thou nurse of pious dread!
 Parent of wisdom! Virtue's best defence!
 Here, while with awful reverence I tread,
 I view with apathy the joys of sense.

On the strong-wings of Contemplation borne,
 The heav'n-rapt Mind converses with the sky,
 And whilst she's taught life's empty joys to scorn,
 She learns that best of lessons, how to die.

Here sleep the chequer'd characters of life,
 The wit, the fool, the coward, and the brave,
 The faithful husband, and the tender wife,
 The son of virtue, and th' insidious knave.

The lord and peasant, bridegroom and the bride,
 In awful silence here their limbs repose:
 And here lie friendly by each other's side,
 Those who, when living, were the fiercest foes.

Say then, vindictive sons of hate and strife!
 Down Time's vast current who are driving fast;
 Say, what avail your ceaseless broils through life,
 Since here your foes and you must come at last?

And you, ye Fair, gay nature's sweetest flow'rs,
 O heed the counsel of the moral muse!
 Let Wisdom's lamp enlighten all your hours;
 Let Virtue's landscape limit all your views.

For ah! your ebbing sands decline apace,
 And soon the ravenous Grave his prey will seek;
 Then shall be fled each love-inspiring grace,
 Dim the bright eye, and pale the blushing cheek.

The reader will pardon this long quotation from a work written by the Author (See his **PLEASING MORALIST, or POLITE PHILOSOPHER**, vol. II. page 238) when he is informed, that it was inserted at the urgent request of a lady of distinction, who thought there would be a great propriety in introducing it in the description of so romantic a place as Artane's old church-yard.

ASYLUM, MAGDALEN.

THIS most excellent institution owes its origin to the late Right Hon. Lady Arbella Denny, a woman above all praise! and of whom we will say, as we have said before, that

“ Were

“ Were the sex deaf to fair Discretion’s call,
“ One Denny makes a full amends for all.”

Many other great and good characters contributed also their endeavours to found and to support this charitable institution.

The house is situated in Leeson-street, near Stephen’s-green, and though it makes no striking appearance, is well adapted for the purpose it is put to. The Asylum was founded for the reception of such unfortunate females who had deviated from the paths of virtue, and who, awakened to a sense of their guilt, and penitent for their crimes, were desirous of abandoning the evil courses into which they had been betrayed. Fortunately this Asylum opened its hospitable doors, and sheltered the poor penitent from want, from reproach, from misery.

An institution of this kind was greatly wanted for Dublin, where our sight was constantly struck with objects disgraceful to human nature; with wretched strumpets, tricked out in tawdry apparel, or covered with tattered weeds; and where our ears were continually assaulted with vociferations that would startle deafness, and appal blasphemy.

BAGGATROT-CASTLE,

IN the County of Dublin, one mile and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. Scarce any appearance of this antient fortress is now to be seen. It was formerly of great strength and importance; and many fierce and bloody engagements have been fought near it. It held out for some time against the Parliament's forces, headed by Oliver Cromwell; but that experienced commander, taking it by storm, demolished the greatest part of it, leaving only one tower or battlement standing. Since that time it has been gradually mouldering away; and now exhibits to the passing traveller but a very little remnant of its former greatness. The upper part, which threatened immediate destruction to all that should approach its base, was, in 1785, taken down; and what small fragment of the tower was left, was entirely filled up with stones, earth, and other matters, and the whole closed at top; so that it is now almost as solid and compact as a rock, and may bid defiance to the shocks of Time.

BALBRIGGEN.

A PRETTY considerable fishing town, two miles and a half beyond the Man of War Inn, and fifteen and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It is situated on the great Northern Road, and chiefly belongs to the Honourable Baron Hamilton. It subsists by the fishing boats which he builds. I have mentioned by mistake, in my *Post-Chaise Companion*, that he has about thirty of them. I should have said fifteen; the whole number of the fishing boats at Balbriggen, inclusive of those of the Honourable Baron's, not amounting to above twenty-five. I was led into this error by too implicitly copying Arthur Young. Each of the fishing vessels carries seven men, who are not paid wages, but divide the produce of their fishery. The vessel takes one share, and the hands one each, which amounts on an average to about fifteen shillings a week. The pier at this place is a very fine one, built by the Baron; within which ships of three hundred tons can lay their broadsides, and unload in the quay. Such vessels bring coals and culm from Wales and other places. The base of the pier is eighteen feet thick, and on the outside is a considerable rampart of great fragments of rock sunk to defend the pier against the waves.

BALDONGAN.

A FAMOUS Castle in ruins, in the County of Dublin, two miles from Rush, and fourteen from Dublin. It is boldly and conspicuously situated on a rising ground, commanding an extensive prospect of the circumjacent country. It consists, on the W. end, of two large square towers, with a parapet in front, covering a passage between each; from these towers a regular building is carried on each side, but narrower, to which a similar tower is joined at the N. E. angle; but at the S. E. angle is only a smaller tower, in which are the stairs leading to the battlements: on the front are the arms of the Lords of Howth. This castle, tradition says, had been at different times a friary and a nunnery; that whilst it was a nunnery, it was besieged by a party of armed men, and that the nuns, in a fit of despair, threw themselves from the windows. It appears to have been erected in the 13th century, and to have been intended rather for the lordly habitation of some proud Baron, than for a place of defence. It was the seat of Richard Bermingham, Esq. whose sister and heiress Anne, married Sir Christopher St. Laurence, Lord of Howth, who died 20th of April, 1542, when this castle became the property of the Howth family. Oliver Cromwell
battered

battered this castle from his ships; many of the balls have been found on digging in the gardens here. A few feet S. E. from the square is a small chapel, with a large chancel; and on the W. end a square steeple, with stairs leading to the top, where there are two apertures for bells. Adjoining the chapel is a cemetery, in which are many tomb-stones.

BALDOYLE, OR BULLDOYLE.

A PRETTY large fishing village, six miles from the Castle of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on a branch of St. George's Channel, and is extremely delightful in the summer season, and well accommodated for the purpose of bathing. The air is pure, but keen, the place standing much exposed. It enjoys a good prospect of the Sea, the Hill of Howth, Ireland's Eye, and Lambay. There are eleven fishing boats belonging to this place.

BALL'S-BRIDGE.

A VILLAGE, a mile and a half from the Castle of Dublin, situated on a broad but shallow stream that issues from the mountains near Rock-

brook, and that falls into the Bay of Dublin a little below this place. Here is a very considerable manufactory for printing linens and cottons.

BALLYBOGHILL.

A VILLAGE, in the County of Dublin, four miles and a quarter beyond Brackenstown, and ten and a half from the Castle of Dublin.

BALLYBOUGH-BRIDGE.

THIS Bridge is a great-thoroughfare, leading to numbers of places in the County of Dublin. It is a mile and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and takes its name from the Village of Ballybough near it, pleasantly seated by the sea-side, and much frequented by the citizens of Dublin, particularly by the lovers of oysters and cockles. The public house here, kept by BRUNTON, is well suited for accommodations of this kind. His charges are reasonable, and his treatment

ment of his customers is civil.—Near Ballybough-bridge is the White-flint Glass-house, belonging to Messrs. Chebfey and Co. that is well worth the inspection of the curious.

BALLYFARMOTE.

A VERY pleasant but small village, lying to the left of Chapel-Izod, from which it is about half a mile distant. There is a very good boarding-school kept here by Mr. Proffer.

BALRUDDERY.

A SMALL fishing town, fourteen miles from the Castle of Dublin. A fair is held here, for the sale of cattle and pedlar's goods, on the 6th and 12th of August.

BANKERS.

THE Bankers of Dublin are Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, Bart. and Co. Castle-street; Right Hon. David Latouche and Co. Castle-street; John Finlay, Esq; and Co. Upper

Ormond-quay; and John Dawson Coates, Esq;
Thomas-street.—Hours of Attendance are from
Ten to Three o'Clock.

THE BANK OF IRELAND

WAS established by act of Parliament in
1783. It is conducted under the management
of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and fifteen
Directors chosen annually from among the sub-
scribers; with this restriction, that five new Di-
rectors at least must be chosen every year. This
Bank is kept in Mary's-abbey.

BARRACKS.

THE largest building of that nature in the
British dominions, being capable of containing
3000 foot and 1000 horse, but in which are
usually quartered four battalions of foot and a
regiment of horse. *For further particulars, see
General Account of Dublin, page 41.*

BASON,

B A S O N, T H E C I T Y.

THIS is a very pleasant and sequestered place of recreation; the reservoir being mounded and terraced all round, and planted with quick-set hedges, limes and elms, having beautiful green walks between. The situation is extremely agreeable, commanding a prospect of a vast extent to the south, bounded by a view of a long chain of hills called the Dublin mountains, with gardens, meadows, and bleach-greens, on the east and west. The entrance is by a very lofty iron gate.—*See a farther account, page 40.*

B E L C A M P.

THE seat of the faithful Representative of Dublin, the much-honoured friend of the Author, four miles from the Castle of Dublin, and within half a mile of Belgriffin. The house is large and handsome, and has been but lately erected, at the expence of near six thousand pounds. The offices belonging to it are very commodious, and the gardens laid out in a very fine taste. There is a small tower near the house,

house, built in the year 1778, dedicated to General George Washington; part of the inscription on which, in the prophetic style, thus apostrophizes: "Oh, ill-fated Britain! the folly of Lexington and Concord will rend afunder, and for ever disjoin America from thy empire."—How far this prophecy has been accomplished every one knows: And to what cause the dismemberment of a mighty empire was owing, they know equally well. "Decapitation," as I have observed in my *CANDID PHILOSOPHER*, vol. ii. p. 162, "may avenge a nation's wrongs, but cannot compensate her losses, or restore her alienated provinces."

BELGRIFFIN.

A VILLAGE, two miles beyond Donny-carney, and four and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. It boasts of nothing remarkable.—Near this place is the agreeable seat of Thomas Bradley, Esq; The house is pretty large and well built. It is situated in a fine demesne of ninety acres, that are surrounded with a strong wall. The ground is remarkably good, but the gardens are indifferent. The grape-house is
handsome

handsome and well contrived. The pieces of water here are peculiarly beautiful, and well stored with tench and carp. They are much noticed by strangers that visit this sweet retreat.

BLACK MILLS.

THESE are two miles beyond Chapel-Izod, and four and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. They are the first erected in the kingdom, for the purpose of flattening iron.

BLACK ROCK.

A LARGE and handsome village, or rather town, four miles from the Castle of Dublin. It is most agreeably seated on the bay of Dublin, and has a fine prospect, on one side, of the numerous vessels that arrive in or go out of the harbour, and on the other, of the adjacent country, terminated by the mountains of Wicklow. The beauty of the situation of this place, the purity of the air, the conveniency of bathing in the salt water, with other concurrent circumstances, equally cogent, have induced numbers
of

of personages of the first distinction, to choose it for their summer residence. Among these is the Right Honourable Lord EARLSFORT, whose seat, called Neptune, is remarkably elegant.—
See an account of this seat, and a just character of his lordship, under the head NEPTUNE.

BLESINGTON.

A PRETTY considerable borough town, in the County of Wicklow, fourteen miles from the Castle of Dublin, and nine beyond Tallagh. It is pleasantly situated on rising ground, near the river Liffey. The Church is very neat, and has a good set of bells. The Earl of Hillsborough, who is the proprietor of the town, has a fine seat in it, adorned with a very handsome Park.

BLOODY-BRIDGE.

THIS Bridge was originally built of wood in the year 1671, and from an attempt to break
 it

it down, in which four persons were killed, it acquired its present name. It is now built of stone, but is devoid of any architectural embellishment.

BLUE-COAT BOYS HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital, or rather Free-school, was originally situated in Queen-street, Oxmantown-green, not far from its present scite, and was the first institution of the kind in Ireland. It was founded in 1670, by the contributions of the inhabitants of Dublin, and other benefactions. King Charles II. gave them a charter, with a grant of the piece of ground on which the building stands. The original design was noble and extensive, it being intended for the reception and support of the aged and infirm poor of the city, as well as of their children; but the Governors, finding their fund inadequate, thought proper, about the year 1680, to receive boys only; and from that time, as their revenues increased, they have enlarged their number from thirty or forty to one hundred and seventy, their present number; and the annual income for their support is about 2000*l.* of which 250*l.* are granted

granted by the City of Dublin. The real estate is now near 1000l. but in a few years, at the expiration of the present leases, it will be considerably augmented. The remainder, depending on casual benefactions, cannot be exactly ascertained.

The children admitted are to be the sons of reduced freemen, who have the preference of all others, except ten on the foundation of Henry Osborne, Esq; and twenty on that of Erasmus Smith, Esq; besides two, which the minister of the parish of St. Werburgh has the privilege of appointing, agreeable to the will of Mr. James Southwell, who bequeathed 436l. to the Hospital. None are admitted under three feet nine inches in height, or who are lame, deformed, or afflicted with any infectious disease; and those admitted are first examined by the Surgeon in presence of the Governors. They are maintained, clothed, and educated; and when properly qualified, put apprentice to protestant masters. With each boy five pounds are paid as a fee. They are dieted in the most plain, wholesome and regular manner. As to their education, they are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic.

The Corporation of Merchants support a mathematical school in the Hospital, for the instruction

tion of ten boys in navigation, who are to be put apprentices to merchants, or captains of ships for the sea-service. The children attend divine service regularly every day.

The old building, though capacious and convenient, had in its exterior appearance but little to recommend it; and having of late years been in a state of decay, it was judged necessary to rebuild it, for which purpose a piece of ground was chosen in Oxmantown-green, at a small distance from the old one, and almost adjoining the east side of the Barracks, on which has been erected a very large and beautiful edifice, but which is not thoroughly compleated.

The first stone was laid by his Excellency the Earl Harcourt, on the 16th June, 1773, and the centre part of it was immediately proceeded upon, and soon finished. It contains apartments for the principal officers and their servants, a committee-room, record-room, and a handsome room for the Governors to meet in. The front is enriched in the centre by some Ionic columns, supporting a pediment. Over this the steeple rises to the height of a hundred and thirty feet from the ground, and is enriched by Corinthian and Composite pilasters, in the most elegant style. On one side of this building stands the chapel, and on the other the school, forming two beautifully

tifully proportioned wings. The chapel, which forms the north wing, is sixty-five feet long, thirty-two feet six inches broad, and thirty-two feet high. The school, forming the south wing, is of the same length and breadth as the chapel, and twenty feet high. This whole front extends three hundred and sixty feet. Adjoining the wings are the two gateways, one of which leads to the school, and different offices in the rear, and the other to the chapel. Both the wings are united to the centre building by handsome circular walls, ornamented with a balustrade and niches. The principal steeple in the centre, and the turrets on the wings, add much to the beautiful appearance of this building.

BOATS, CANAL.

EVERY morning two boats set off from Dublin; one at Seven in the morning, which goes to Monasterevan; and the other at Nine in the morning, which goes to Sallins'-bridge, being about the mid-way. They return the next day; the first from Monasterevan at Seven in the morning; the other from Sallins'-bridge, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon. The rates of conveyance for passengers are as follow:

To

To MONASTEREVAN.

	s.	d.
The State Cabbin	5	5
The Small Room	2	8½

To SALLINS.

	s.	d.
The State Room	2	2
The Small Room	1	1

The passage is extremely agreeable, and the accommodations are very good. You may have tea, coffee or chocolate, wine, punch or porter; as excellent in their kinds, and on the same terms as you may have them in coffee-houses or taverns.

The price for the conveyance of goods is three pence a ton for each mile.

B O G S.

AS these are very remarkable in the kingdom, some brief account of them may not be unacceptable to the reader, nor wholly foreign to the nature of this work, which is to convey a general idea of the country to the uninformed part of the world.

These are extremely numerous, and though generally classed among the natural disadvantages
of

of a country; yet are they far from being useless, as they are inexhaustible sources of fuel for the inhabitants, which is obtained at very little expence. This fuel, the produce of a Bog, is called Turf. It is dug out with instruments made on purpose, in little spits, in shape and size not much unlike those of bricks; and when thoroughly dried for burning, appears to be a mass of fibres of grass, moss, and weeds, so fine and matted together, that in its natural and moist situation, it cuts close and smooth like drained mud. The closest and most combined in its natural state in the Bog is the best and most lasting firing when dried, as the turf of this kind has the least mixture of earth in its composition. There are two principal kinds of Bog, the black and the red. The black Bog is a solid, weighty mass, which cuts almost like butter, and upon examination appears to resemble rotten wood. Under the red Bogs there is always a stratum, if not equally solid with the black Bog, yet is nearly so, and makes as good fuel. There is upon the black as well as the red Bogs a surface of spongy, vegetable mass, which is cleared away to get at the Bog for fuel, but it is shallow on these. Sound trees are found equally in both sorts. These trees are of various kinds, and some of them of a very large size. They lie at the bottom of the bog, and the oak, fir, and yew are the most common. The roots of these trees
are.

are fast in the earth. Some of the trees seem broken off; others appear to be cut, and many with the marks of fire on them. The account generally given, and received, for the production of Bogs is, that it is a mass of stuff formed from the fallen wood that originally grew there. That some of the Bogs were once covered with woods is certain, from what I have just observed of the vast quantity of trees being found in them. But this does not hold universally. On the contrary, the most extensive Bogs have the least of this timber at the bottom. It is constantly observable, that the surface of these Bogs is covered with a short, thick, and matted kind of heath, which undoubtedly, as it grows and thickens at the top, vegetates at the bottom into a close and rooty texture, and which, from its low situation in general, being replete with moisture, naturally throws out successive annual growths of this exceedingly ramified heath, a great part of which dies and shatters upon every return of the winter, and moulders at the bottom, where it closes, and forms another stratum of mouldered heath, from which, in the spring, a new and successive shoot of heath is produced; and thus as these strata of mouldered heath are annually repeated, the inferior and internal vegetation of the roots increases and becomes extended higher, and at the bottom more consolidated: And this account seems confirmed by the

the appearance of the turf on the sides of the channel, where it has been dug, which is ever found of a closer and firmer texture, as they descend to the bottom of the Bog. I am the more confirmed in this theory of their derivation, from a circumstance universally observable, that the channels that are cut through these Bogs, either for getting the turf, or for draining them, will in a few years fill up again, and by a vegetative process, like what I have described above, for their original production. The turf itself, it is apparent, from a close inspection, is nothing but a closely concreted and extremely fibrous combination of the roots of this heath, which universally grows on the surface of these Bogs; and, so far from being the produce of the fallen woods, which are frequently indeed, but not always found at the bottom, I do not at all suppose that even the very first and original growth of this heath, at the bottom of the present Bog, in any sense sprang from the fallen wood, its neighbouring substratum. Where ever these woods were thrown down by an inundation, which probably was the case, or otherwise, there was undoubtedly some quantity of earth washed down upon them from the adjacent hills and declivities, the uncultivated surface of which every where produces this kind of heath. This first covering of earth would naturally throw out the same kind of vegetable in the bottom, as in its former

former situation on the hills; and having by this descent into the flats obtained a richer foundation, and being supplied with constant moisture, which before it often wanted, and, no doubt, greatly fertilized by the very trees and their mouldering leaves and smaller branches, intermixed with this adventitious covering of earth, it would naturally throw out an extraordinary and more plentiful growth of this heath, and very probably a thicker, and of course a finer mat of it, than any of the successive and superior growths would run into; and this the generally closer and finer texture of the turf at the bottom seems to confirm; not to mention, that the very roots, from the constant moisture of their situation, and their fibrous texture, must be continually vegetating and thickening into a closer mass under the surface. The same causes in general take place for producing these Turf Bogs even upon the tops, and on some of the very declivities of the hills, where they are frequently found. But it is always on very moist grounds, or in flats on the hills, where the water settles, and supplies them with moisture. There seems indeed to be, in some degree, a kind of spongy quality in this heath, which prevents the moisture from sinking away from it by an attraction of the fluids from the infinite number of capillary fibres, which are of the very component substance of this vegetative mass. In this sense,
and

and only in this sense, it is that the waters can be said to produce them, and not from any boggy quality in the water itself, as is pretended by some writers on this subject. 'Tis observable, that very little, if any, timber is ever found at the bottom of these hills, or mountainous Bogs; for they are frequently found in moist flats, on the tops of their very mountains; yet the turf is of the same kind, and only differs in goodness for fuel, from the different degrees of moisture with which it is supplied in different situations, the best turf being ever found where it has the most constant supply of moisture. In the larger and more extensive Bogs, as in the Bog of Allen, which extends almost across the Province of Leinster, there is very little timber found at the bottom, unless it be on the outsides, under the neighbouring hills. It is very evident therefore, that the timber frequently found at the bottom of Bogs in narrow vallies, much surrounded with hills and eminences, is by no means the original of the superincumbent Bog, or Turf, though, from the causes above-mentioned, it might help at first to fertilize the soil, and produce a more luxuriant growth of the heath; the capillary, fibrous roots of which seem to constitute the very body and substance of the turf. From the preceding observations, I presume, it will be very natural and rational to conclude, that the turf from top to bottom is entirely the produce of a vegetation
from

from itself, in the manner, and by a vegetative process above described. And the reason why this kingdom in particular should exhibit such an extraordinary quantity of these Turf Bogs, is very evidently this, that the soil is naturally replete with the seeds of this Bog-heath; and indeed it is found in almost all other kingdoms, where the lands are in their rude, uncultivated state; and it seems by nature a vegetable inclined to flourish and increase where it has a constant supply of moisture, and its roots being extremely thick and fibrous, naturally attract and retain the moisture that by whatever causes gets among them. It is well known that the Bogs in many places have risen several feet within the memory of man, and the filling, or rather growing up again of the channels cut to drain the water from some of them, is a proof that the whole is nothing but a vegetative produce of the heath, which, by a constant succession, or repletion of moisture, grows luxuriantly, thickens into a mat above ground, shatters a very great part of it every winter, and at returning spring throws out a fresh crop from the mouldered substratum of the last year's growth, and by such an annually repeated process, together with the very considerable internal vegetation, and thickening of the fine roots amongst one another, the surface must necessarily become more and more elevated. From the whole it

D

appears

appears very evident, that the turf bogs which are found so numerous in this kingdom are nothing but the natural produce of the heath, with which the uncultivated parts universally abound, by being constantly replete with moisture, shattering and springing up again successively, for many years from its mouldered ruins. In the Bogs, some of which are twenty-eight feet in depth, trunks of trees of an enormous size are frequently found, as before observed, at various depths, which probably lay there many centuries. The marks of the hatchet are often seen on them. Many other substances have been found in the Bogs, such as iron utensils, sword-blades of a species of brass, and horns of the moose-deer. Sixty or seventy pair of these latter have been discovered, the largest of which measured near fourteen feet from the tip of one horn to that of the other. There is a pair of these horns at Barmeath, the seat of Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart. near Dunleer; and another pair at Turvey, near Swords.

BOOTERSTOWN.

A PLEASANT village, situated on the bay of Dublin, three miles and a quarter from the Castle

Castle of Dublin. and within half a mile of the Black Rock. There are a great number of gentlemens' seats in this neighbourhood.

BRACKENSTOWN.

A VILLAGE, six miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and within a mile of Knocksedan. It is pleasantly situated, and enjoys a remarkably pure air.

B R A Y.

A MARKET town, in the County of Wicklow, thirteen miles and a half from Wicklow, and ten from the Castle of Dublin. It stands on the borders of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow; which are divided by a river, that abounds with excellent trout. Besides a decent Church, a new Romish Chapel, and a good Barrack, it contains several lodging-houses, and is surrounded by some gentlemens' seats, not unworthy of notice. Here are held two annual

fairs, on the 1st of May, and the 20th of September; at which are sold large quantities of frize and flannel; together with some black cattle and sheep. Its vicinity to the sea, to the mountains, and to the most agreeable parts of the county of Wicklow, renders it a desirable situation during the seasons for goats-whey and sea-bathing. The fee simple of the town, or at least the greater part of it, is vested in the Earl of Meath.

BROADFIELD.

A VERY pleasant village, a mile and a half beyond Rathcoole, and near nine miles from the Castle of Dublin. The air is extremely pure and salutary, and it is in every respect a most desirable situation for a country residence. There is a very good boarding-school kept here, for the instruction of young gentlemen in the classics, and in the usual branches of education.

BULLOCK.

A VILLAGE a mile and a half beyond Dunleary, and seven from the Castle of Dublin. It is situated on the sea-shore, and subsists by its fishing vessels.

CABINTEELY

CABINTEELY.

A SMALL village in the county of Dublin, seven miles from the castle of Dublin, where Robert Byrne, Esq; has a very pleasant seat.

CABRAGH.

A SMALL village, two miles from the Castle of Dublin, where there is a pleasant seat, belonging to Mr. Segrave. The name of Cabragh, says O'Halloran, is very antient, and deserves adverting to. In very remote days the Corybantes were the Priests of the Irish, as well as of the Greeks. The Cabiri (from the Irish *Cobhar*, aid, assistance) were the gods, which both invoked in sudden or dangerous emergencies. Hence, continues the same ingenious author, Cabragh would seem still to retain the name, from having been a seminary of these Corybantes.

CANAL, GRAND.

SO called by way of eminence, begins near the upper end of James's-street, and has been completed to Monasterevan, in the County of

Kildare, thirty miles from Dublin. It is adorned with trees on each side for several miles, and having fine gravel walks, is a most agreeable place either for riding or walking. We have mentioned, under the head Boats, page 66, the terms on which passengers may go to Sallins or Monasterevan, and the rates charged for all sorts of lading. We understand that some new regulations are at this moment making, and which we shall give in our next edition. In the mean time we will observe of Canals in general, that they are of infinite use to every commercial country, and will prove peculiarly serviceable to Ireland, so well furnished with navigable rivers in every part of it. It is certain they are expensive, but every shilling of the expence is spent in the kingdom; and while they promote the purposes of trade, they adorn the country, and add to the pleasure and convenience of travelling.

CARRIAGES.

THESE are various in Dublin, and for various purposes, for pleasure and for profit, for the accommodations of passengers, and for the conveyance of goods. Our business leads us to notice only Stage and Hackney Coaches, Chariots, Chaises, and Sedan Chairs. The rates of these are as follow:

Six

RATES OF CARRIAGES.

79

6 o'Clock in the Morning, to 12 at Night.

12 Night to 6 Morn.

	Coach	Char.	Sedan	Chaise	Coach	Char.	Sedan
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Set-down to any adjoining Division - - -	1 1	0 9	0 6	0 5	1 4	1 0	1 1
Set-down to any Division not adjoining - - -	1 3	0 11	1 1	0 5	1 11	1 4	1 6
For one Hour - - -	1 7	1 4	1 1	0 10	1 11	1 4	1 6
One Hour and Half - - -	2 6	1 11	1 5	1 0	2 7	2 0	2 0
Two Hours - - -	3 0	2 1	1 10	1 3	3 9	2 8	2 7
Two Hours and half - - -	3 7	2 6	2 2	1 5	4 10	3 4	3 1
Three Hours - - -	4 1	2 10	2 7	1 8	5 10	4 6	4 8
Three Hours and half - - -	4 8	3 3	2 11	1 10	6 9	4 9	4 2
Four Hours - - -	5 2	3 7	3 4	2 1	7 9	5 5	4 9
Four Hours and half - - -	5 9	4 0	3 8	2 3	8 9	6 1	5 3
Five Hours - - -	6 3	4 4	4 1	2 6	9 9	6 9	5 10
Five Hours and half - - -	6 10	4 9	4 5	2 8	10 8	7 5	6 4
Six Hours - - -	7 4	5 1	4 10	2 11	11 8	8 1	6 11
One Day, or 12 Hours	13 0	9 0	4 4	4 4			

RATES of CARRIAGES to the following Places.

PLACES.	Coach	Char.	Chaise	PLACES.	Coach	Char.	Chaise
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bbotstown	3 3	2 4	1 3	Clondalkin.	4 4	3 0	1 8
Artane	2 4	1 8	0 11	Clonee	9 6	6 7	2 1
Ballinteer	4 4	3 0	1 8	Clonsillaugh	4 4	3 0	1 8
Ballyfarnot	2 4	1 8	0 11	Coolock	3 3	2 4	1 3
Ballygall	2 4	1 8	0 11	Corkagh	5 7	4 2	2 0
Barbertown	6 6	4 6	2 2	Cruagh	4 4	3 0	1 8
Belcamp	4 4	3 0	1 8	Crumlin	2 9	1 8	0 11
Bldoyle	7 0	4 9	2 3	Curtis-stream.	4 4	3 0	1 8
Bllgriffin	5 2	3 7	1 10	Dalkey	7 9	5 5	2 6
Blackbush	3 3	2 4	1 3	Dolp. Barn-tn.	1 9	1 2	0 8
Blackrock	3 6	1 4	1 4	Donnycarney	1 10	1 3	0 8
Black-house	2 7	1 9	1 0	Donnybrook	1 9	1 2	0 8
Buebell.	1 9	1 2	0 8	Drumcondra	1 9	1 2	0 8
Buckenstown	9 6	6 7	2 11	Dubber	3 3	2 4	1 3
Bazeel	9 6	6 7	2 11	Dundrum	3 3	2 4	1 3
Benanstown	7 9	5 5	2 6	Dunleary	5 2	3 7	1 10
Broadmead	9 6	6 7	2 11	Feltrim	9 6	6 7	2 11
Brock	6 6	4 6	2 2	Fieldstown	9 6	6 7	2 11
Butterstown	3 3	2 4	1 3	Finglas	2 4	1 8	0 11
Binteely	7 9	5 5	2 6	Finglas-bridge	1 10	1 3	0 8
Bragh	1 9	1 2	0 8	Firr-house	4 1	2 7	1 6
Brickmines	7 9	5 5	2 6	Forest	6 6	4 6	2 2
Btleknock	3 3	2 4	1 3	Fox and Geese	2 4	1 8	0 11
Bapel-izod	2 4	1 8	0 11	Glanageery	7 0	4 9	2 3
Boghra church	6 6	4 6	2 2	Glasnevin	1 9	1 2	0 8
Bontarf	2 4	1 8	0 11	Glynville	4 4	3 0	1 8
Bontarf Sheds	2 7	1 9	1 0	Godly Green	3 3	2 4	1 4

D 4

PLACES

PLACES.	Coach		Char.		Chai.		PLACES.	Coach		Char.		Chai.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Greenoge	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Philipsbourg	1	7h	1	1h	0	0
Hall's-barn.	2	4h	1	8	0	11	Picardstown	6	6	4	6	2	0
Hamstead	2	4h	1	8	0	11	Pigeon house	2	7h	1	9h	1	0
Harold's-cross	1	9	1	2h	0	8	Priest-house	2	4h	1	8	0	11
Howth	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Prior's-wood	4	1	2	7h	1	0
James's-town	1	9	1	2h	0	8	Puckstown	2	4h	1	8h	0	11
Johnstown	2	4h	1	8	0	11h	Rabeal	9	6	6	7h	2	11
Island-bridge	1	10	1	3h	0	8h	Raheny (coun.)	3	3	2	4	1	0
Kilgobbin	7	9h	5	5	2	6	Raheny (strand)	4	4	3	0	1	0
Killester	2	7	1	9h	1	0h	Ranelagh	1	7h	1	1h	0	0
Kilmacudd	4	4	3	0	1	8	Rathcoole	9	6	6	7h	2	11
Kilsallaghan	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Rathfarnham	2	4h	1	8	0	11
Kilternan	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Rathgar	1	11h	1	4	0	0
Kimmage	2	4h	1	8	0	11	Rathmines	1	11h	1	4	0	0
Knockfedan	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Reverdale	2	7h	1	9h	1	0
Laughlinstown	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Richmond	1	7h	1	1h	0	0
Leixlip	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Rings-end	1	9	1	2h	0	0
Lisnehall	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Roche's-town	7	0	4	9h	2	0
Lucan	7	9h	5	5	2	6	Rockbrook	7	0	4	9h	2	0
Luttrell's-tn.	5	7h	4	2	1	11	R. char. school	1	10	1	3h	0	0
Malahide	8	8	6	0	2	8h	Royal hospital	1	7h	1	1h	0	0
Merrion	2	11	2	1	1	1h	Saggard	6	6	4	6	2	0
Merville	2	7h	1	9h	1	0h	St. Catherine's	9	6	6	7h	2	11
Milltown	2	2	1	6	0	10	St. Douglough's	6	6	4	6	2	0
Monkstown	5	2h	3	7h	1	10h	St. Margaret's	4	4	3	0	1	0
Mt. Merrion	3	6h	2	4	1	4	Santry	3	3	2	4	1	0
Mt. Venus	5	7h	4	2	1	11h	Seamount	2	9h	1	11h	1	0
Mulhuddard	4	4	3	0	1	8	Shangenagh	9	6	6	7h	2	11
Newbrook	4	4	3	0	1	8	Should. mutton	4	4	3	0	1	0
Newcastle	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Stillorgan	4	4	3	0	1	0
Newland	4	4	3	0	1	8	Stormanstown	3	3	2	4	1	0
New Park	6	6	4	6	2	2	Swords	9	6	6	7h	2	11
Newtn. H. barn	2	9h	1	11h	1	1	Tallagh	4	4	3	0	1	0
Newtn. C. Byrn	4	1	2	7h	1	6h	Taylor's grange	3	6h	2	4	1	0
Newtn. Park	4	4	3	0	1	8	Templeoge	3	3	2	4	1	0
Nock Lyon	3	3	2	4	1	3	Terenure	2	4h	1	8	0	11
Oldbawn	4	4	3	0	1	8	Tuberbonny	1	4	3	0	1	0
The Pace	9	6	6	7h	2	11	Warren-house	6	6	4	6	2	0
Palmerstown	3	3	2	4	1	3	Wheatfield	7	9h	5	5	2	0
Park Place	9	6	6	7h	2	11							

From within the Public Lights to any Place without those Lights nearer the Castle than any Place rated. 1 8 1 1 0

††† Carriages are deemed on their Stand wherever met with provided they be not at that time actually engaged.

Carrying a Fare to any Country Place before rated, attending more than fifteen Minutes, and returning with the Fare, is but one Set-down.

The Fare to any Place within seven Miles, not before rated, is to be the same with any rated Place of equal Distance from the City.

Complaints against the Drivers of Hackney Carriages, to be preferred to the Commissioners of Police, William-street.

STAGE COACHES.

ATHLONE,—From 11, Tighe-street, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays, in summer,—and Monday and Thursday in winter,—and comes in on Tuesday and Friday.

BANAGHER,—From the Sun-inn, in Queen-street, on Fridays,—returns on Monday.

4 BLACK-ROCK Stages,—Two from the corner of Ann-street, and Grafton-street; one from Exchequer-street, corner of Clarendon-street; and another from King-street, Stephen's-green.

CAVAN—From 105, King-street, near Smith-field, on Tuesdays; and returns Thursday.

CLONES,—From 105, King-street, on Friday,—returns on Monday.

DROGHEDA Post-Coach,—and Man-of-War Flying Post Chaise from 65, Bolton-street, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday;—returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

DROGHEDA Balloon Post-Coach, same place and time.

DROGHEDA,—From No. 1, Bolton-street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,—returns on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DROGHEDA, From No. 2, Bolton-street, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,—returns Tuesday and Saturday.

KILKENNY,—From No. 13, George's-street, Mondays and Thursdays,—returns from the Royal-garter, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

——, From Black-bull, Capel-street, Wednesday and Saturday, and returns Mondays and Thursdays

LIMERICK,—From No. 7, Bolton-street, on Thursday,—returns on Monday.

MULLINGAR,—From same place, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; comes in on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

NEWRY,—From No. 1, Bolton-street, Tuesday and Friday, in Winter, Wednesday and Saturday, in summer;—returns on Monday and Friday.

CARRICKMINES.

A SMALL village, three miles beyond Stillorgan, and seven from the Castle of Dublin.
There

There is a fair held here on the 15th of April, and the 15th of October.

CARTON.

THIS is the magnificent and beautiful seat of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, two miles and a half beyond Leixlip, and ten and a half from the Castle of Dublin. There is however a nearer road than the high one, just finished by his Grace, which turns off to the right, a little beyond Lord Carhampton's seat at Luttrellstown, and is extremely pleasant. The park at Carton, says Arthur Young, ranks among the finest in the kingdom. It is a vast lawn, waving over gentle hills, surrounded by plantations of great extent, and which break and divide in different places, so as to create a beautiful variety. A large but gentle vale winds through the whole; in the bottom of which a small stream has been enlarged into a fine river, which throws a cheerfulness through most of the scenes. Over it is a handsome stone bridge. There is a great variety on the banks of this vale: Part of it consists of mild and gentle slopes, part steep banks of thick wood. In another place they are formed into a large

large shrubbery, very elegantly laid out, and dressed in the highest order, with a cottage, the scenery about which is uncommonly pleasing. Farther on, this vale takes a stronger character, having a rocky bank on one side, and steep slopes scattered irregularly, with wood on the other. On one of the most rising grounds in the park is a tower, from the top of which the whole scenery is beheld. The park spreads on every side in fine sheets of lawn, kept in the highest order by eleven hundred sheep, scattered over with rich plantations, and bounded by a large margin of wood, through which is a riding. From this building his Grace has another sort of view. He looks over great part of sixty thousand acres, which lie around him. To this account given by Arthur Young, and which, on a personal inspection, we find very accurate, we shall add, that the highest obligations are due to his Grace of Leinster by the public, for his generous condescension in allowing strangers to see his house, and visit every part of his extensive demesnes.

CASTLE OF DUBLIN.

THIS edifice was begun in the year 1205, by Lord Justice Fitz-Henry, and compleated by Henry

Henry of London, usually stiled Henry de Londres, in 1213.

As it would be impracticable to give a description of this royal building in its antient form, on account of the many alterations and additions made to it at different periods, we shall describe it as it is at present; which method we shall also pursue with regard to the other buildings that come under our notice.

In the reign of King John this Castle was a place of strength, moated and flanked with towers; but the ditch has been long filled up, and many of the old buildings have been taken down. Birmingham Tower, at the western extremity, was taken down in 1775, and rebuilt in 1777, when it assumed the name of Harcourt Tower. It was formerly a place of confinement for state prisoners, and is at present a repository for preserving the antient records of the kingdom; for which purpose an establishment was made for the keeper of ten pounds, which was afterwards encreased to five hundred pounds a year. The augmentation of salary was made in favour of the celebrated Addison, who was at that time secretary to the Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant.

This

This noble building consists of two large courts, the upper and lower Castle-yard. In the upper is the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and his principal servants. In the quadrangular square the state musicians appear on the birthdays of their majesties, and other particular occasions, when the cavalry from the garrison are drawn up, and the whole makes a splendid appearance. At each end of the square is a regular range of buildings, which completes the north side, and are appropriated to the use of the secretary, and other officers belonging to the lord lieutenant. The opposite side is ornamented by an arcade in the Doric order, which leads to the apartment belonging to the Viceroy, the Council-room, ball-room, since the investiture of the Knights of St. Patrick called Patrick-hall, &c. being all spacious and convenient.

In the lower Castle-yard are the treasury, and other offices; and near them are buildings for keeping the military stores, with an arsenal, and armoury for forty thousand men. These last are worthy the inspection of every curious and intelligent person.

There is a very large garden adjoining the lower Castle-yard, but which having neither beauty or elegance, is only occasionally made use

use of as a place for riding or walking by his Excellency and his servants.

CASTLEKNOCK.

THIS is a small village, three miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, pleasantly situated at the end of the Phoenix Park. It derives its name from a castle so called, the ruins of which only now remain. This castle was built by the family of the Tyrrels in the reign of the Second Henry.

CASTLETOWN.

THE superb and elegant seat of the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, two miles beyond Leixlip, and ten from the Castle of Dublin. This house is generally considered as one of the finest in the kingdom. It is built entirely of hewn stone, and contains a range of thirteen windows in each of the three stories. A colonnade, supported by nine columns on each side, joins

88 CATHEDRAL, CHRIST-CHURCH.

joins the house to the two wings, which are each two stories high, and seven windows in breadth. The apartments are elegantly finished; the grand stair-case is very magnificent, and ornamented with brass balustrades. The demesnes and plantations about the house are extensive and beautiful.

CATHEDRAL, CHRIST-CHURCH.

ABOUT the year 1038 this Church was built for secular Canons, by Sitricus, King of the Ostmen of Dublin, and Donat, Bishop of Dublin; but Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, changed these secular Canons into Canons regular, of the order of Arras, about the year 1163. After the Church was finished, Donat built an episcopal palace near it. He built also St. Michael's Chapel; which his successor, Richard Talbot, some ages after converted into a parochial church. He also, besides the nave and wings of the cathedral, erected the chapel of St. Nicholas, on the North side of the church. Lawrence, Archbishop of Dublin, surnamed Strongbow, Robert Fitz-Stephens, and Reymond le Gros, undertook to enlarge this church, and at their own charges, built the choir, the steeple,

ple, and two chapels; one dedicated to St. Edmond, King and Martyr, of St. Mary, called the white, and the other to St. Laud. There was also another chapel in this church, in the south aisle adjoining the choir, first dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but afterwards to Archbishop Lawrence O'Toole, whence the chapel derived its present name of St. Lawrence O'Toole's Chapel.

The Prior and Convent of this Church had anciently a cell of three canons in the diocese of Armagh, endowed with the Churches of St. Mary of Drunsalan, and of Philipston Nugent, with the chapels annexed; but they were suppressed by Albert, Archbishop of Armagh, about the year 1250.

The Prior of the Cathedral of Christ-church, while it continued a regular community, had a seat in parliament; but in 1541, while Archbishop Brown was in possession of the see of Dublin, King Henry VIII. converted the Priory and Convent into a Deanry and Chapter. This new foundation consisted of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, and six Vicars-choral. Archbishop Brown, in 1544, erected the three Prebends of St. Michael's, St. Michan's and St. John's.

King

King Edward VI. afterwards added six priests, and two choristers or singing boys, to whom he assigned an annual pension of 45*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English money, payable out of the Exchequer during pleasure. Queen Mary confirmed this pension, and granted it in perpetuity. In this foundation, thus augmented, King James I. made some alterations; so that now there are a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, and three Prebendaries, viz. St. John's, St. Michael's, and St. Michan's, besides six Vicars-choral, and four choristers. He also ordained, that the Archdeacon of Dublin should have a stall in the choir, and a voice and seat in the chapter in all capitular acts relating to the church.

On the north side of the choir is a very superb monument of the Kildare family, executed in white marble, by H. Cheere. The late Earl, afterwards Duke of Leinster, and his sister, are represented, mourning over the body of their father.

In the nave is a monument of Lord Bowes, late High Chancellor of Ireland, who died in July, 1776. It represents Justice in a pensive attitude, looking at a medallion, with his Lordship's head in relief, which she holds in her hands, weeping over it. The design is a good one, and well expressed.

Near

Near to this is another, every way elegant, erected to the memory of Thomas Prior, Esq. founder of the Dublin Society. Under his bust stand two boys, one pointing to a basso relievo of Industry and Agriculture, the other to a representation of Minerva, leading the Arts towards Hibernia. Beneath on a semi-circular tablet, is an inscription written by Berkely, the famous Bishop of Cloyne.

It is said that there is a subterraneous passage from this Cathedral to the King's Inns, on the opposite side of the Liffey, on the scite of which was antiently a Dominican Monastery; and that the Monks constantly went to early mattins at Christ Church by this passage; but how far this account is correspondent to truth, I will not take on me to determine. It is certain that very lately an instrument of torture, called a rack, such as is used in France and some other countries to punish very heinous criminals, was found far under ground, near the spot on which the Dominican Monastery stood, and was publicly exposed to view; the sight of which afforded much matter of speculation to the learned and inquisitive.

CATHEDRAL,

CATHEDRAL, St. PATRICK'S.

JOHN COMYNS, Archbishop of Dublin, erected this Church about the year 1190, on the scite of an old parochial Church, said to have been founded by St. Patrick.

In its first constitution it was collegiate; but Comyns's successor, Henry de Londres, or the Londoner, erected it into a Cathedral, and constituted William Fitz-Guy the first Dean of it, and appointed a Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, to whom he allotted lands and rectories, and made them conformable to the rules of the church of Sarum in England; so that now the Chapter of this church is constituted of twenty-six members, viz. the Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon of Dublin, Archdeacon of Glandelagh, Prebendaries of Cullen, Kilmatalway, Swords, Yago, St. Audeon, Clonmethan, Tymothan, Castleknock, Mulhuddard, Tipper, Monmahanock, Howth, Rathmichael, Wicklow, Maynooth, Tassagard, Dunlavin, Tipperkevin, Donaghmore in Omayl, and Stagonyl. Of this number the prebend of Cullen is united to the Archbishopric, and the revenues of the Prebend of Tymothan were swallowed up, and became lay fee in the time of Archbishop Loftus, the title still continuing.

Thomas

Thomas Minet, Archbishop of Dublin, rebuilt part of the Cathedral, which had been destroyed by an accidental fire. He also built a high steeple of squared stone about 1370; and thence took occasion to use in his seal the device of a Bishop holding a steeple in his hand; and by a legacy bequeathed by Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher, a lofty spire was erected on the steeple in 1750. Archbishop Talbot instituted six petty Canons, and as many Choristers, in this church.

The monuments here are more numerous than in the cathedral of Christ-church, but inferior in point of workmanship. In the nave is one to the memory of Dr. Smyth, a late Archbishop of Dublin. It is of the Ionic order, and consists of two columns and four pilasters, with their pedestals and entablature, crowned by a circular pediment, which is filled by a child bearing his grace's arms. Over the top of the pediment is a mitre. In a niche between the columns is an urn, of Parian marble, highly enriched, supported by a pedestal, with a bas relief of the Archbishop's head. This monument was designed by Mr. John Smith, and executed by Mr. Van Nost, at the expence of 1500l.—The inscription is in latin, and not a *short* one. It consists of forty-nine lines, and contains the whole history of the Archbishop.

Opposite

Opposite to it is a plain monument of Dr. Marsh, a former Archbishop of the see of Dublin, who left a nobler memorial of himself than stone, a valuable library; which, together with part of his estate, for the maintenance of a librarian, he bequeathed to the public.

The author, or rather compiler of this description of Dublin, a few years since wrote an elegy on St. Patrick's Cathedral, in which he characterized Dean Swift. As he is now speaking both of the Dean and Cathedral, he trusts it will be thought neither digressive nor vain, to quote these stanzas from his own performance.

“ And here sleeps SWIFT——Be still, presumptuous
Thought!

“ Dare not in Judgment on his Fame to sit,

“ Nor say, while Thousands sanctify his Faults,

“ Spleen made the Patriot, and Contempt the Wit.

“ Yet o'er his Grave shall sweetest Flow'rets bloom,

“ For Fancy's varying rays his Pen impress'd;

“ And though defrauded of the public Tomb,

“ His Image lives within each grateful Breast.”

ST. CATHARINE'S CHURCH.

ST. Catharine's Church, in Thomas-street, was originally erected in 1105, and rebuilt in its present

present form in 1769, according to the design of Mr. John Smith.

The front is built of stone, in the Doric order. Four semi-columns, with their entablature, enriched by triglyphs, support a handsome pediment in the centre. At each side the entablature is continued the entire length of the front, and supported at each extremity by two pilasters. In the centre of the front, between the columns, is a handsome Ionic arched door, with a circular pediment; and in the intermediate space, between the columns and pilasters, is a range of large circular headed windows, neatly ornamented, and well proportioned. On the entablature, at each side of the pediment, is a handsome stone balustrade. The front extends ninety-two feet, and possesses a massive and correct simplicity, well calculated for the foundation of a more lofty superstructure.

At the west end of the Church there is a building connected with it, of rusticated stone, which serves for a belfry. The interior parts of the Church are solid and well disposed. Eight Corinthian pilasters rise from the gallery to support the roof, and in the centre of the gallery is a handsome organ. The communion-table is decorated by composite columns, interspersed with stucco ornaments. The rest of the church is in
a plain

a plain neat style. At each side of the organ is a small gallery for the charity children, educated by the parish.

C E L B R I D G E.

A VERY handsome, well built town, in the County of Kildare, three miles and a quarter beyond Lucan, and nine and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. It is situated on the banks of the Liffey, over which it has a very fine stone bridge. The church is a plain but neat edifice, and adorned with a fine monument belonging to the Conolly family. In the vicinity of the town are many beautiful seats, among which the Liffey meanders in a most pleasing manner, giving an air of sprightliness to the whole, and at the same time diffusing beauty and utility.

There is a pretty extensive cotton manufactory in this town, and a curious one of chip hats.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A MOST noble institution for the noblest purposes. A commercial nation cannot take too much

much care to extend and promote its trade, to encourage and assist industry, and carry into effect every beneficial plan that may contribute to such great ends.

The following is an authentic list of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

P R E S I D E N T.

Travers Hartley, Esq; No. 89, Bride-street.

V I C E - P R E S I D E N T S.

Daniel Martin, Esq; No. 11, Abbey-street.

D. T. O'Brien, Esq; No. 29, Merchants-quay.

T R E A S U R E R.

Joshua Pim, Esq; No. 15, Usher's-island.

Alexander Armstrong, Esq; Bow-street.

John Binns, Esq; No. 21, Dame-street.

Edward Byrne, Esq; No. 8, Mullinahack.

William Cope, Esq; No. 81, Dame-street.

Leland Crosthwaite, Esq; No. 76, Fleet-street.

Hugh Crothers, Esq; No. 7, Lurgan-street.

Samuel Dick, Esq; No. 13, Linen hall-street.

Hugh Hamill, Esq; No. 20, North Anne-street.

Daniel Geale, Esq; No. 7, Bachelors-walk.

Frederick Geale, Esq; Bachelors-walk.

Benjamin Gault, Esq; No. 16, Mary's-abbey.

Joseph Goff, Esq; No. 93, Bride-street.

John Hendrick, Esq; No. 9, L. Ormond-quay.

James Hartley, Esq; No. 89, Bride-street.

G. Maquay, Esq; No. 143, Thomas-street.

John Lindsay, Esq; No. 10, Jervis-street.
 Ab. Wilkinson, Esq; No. 4, West Park-street.
 Robert Black, Esq; No. 17, Bachelors-walk.
 J. Comerford, Esq; No. 19, Merchants-quay.
 Jerem. D'Olier, No. 87, Dame-street.
 Edward Forbes, Esq; No. 24, Bachelors-walk.
 V. O'Connor, Esq; No. 16, Bachelors-walk.
 John Phelps, Esq; No. 28, Mary's-abbey.
 John Patrick, Esq; No. 17, Abbey-street.
 Smith Ramage, Esq; No. 9, Granby-row.
 Arthur Bryan, Esq; No. 8, Henry-street.
 William Colville, Esq; No. 6, Bachelors-walk.
 Thomas Mitchell, Esq; No. 21, Abbey-street.
 Paul Patrick, Esq; Jervis-street.
 Isaac Weld, Esq; No. 12, Abbey-street.
 Benjamin Wills, Esq; No. 9, Eccles-street.
 Jos. Sandwith, Esq; No. 17, Anglesea-street.
 Alex. Jaffray, Jun. Esq; No. 19, Eustace-street.
 William Rawlins, Esq; No. 20, Eustace-street.
 Francis Cahill, Esq; No. 10, Fisher's-lane.

S E C R E T A R Y.

William Shannon, Public Notary, Dame-street.

CHAPEL-IZOD.

THIS is a large and well built village, two
 miles and three quarters from the Castle of
 Dublin.

Dublin. It is beautifully situated at the end of the Phoenix Park, on the banks of the Liffey, over which it has a strong stone bridge, that divides the place into two nearly equal parts. The church is a plain but neat structure; and the Barrack for the Royal Irish Artillery, almost opposite to it, but nearer to the bridge, is a handsome building, and well adapted for its purpose. Behind this Barrack is the King's garden, which now belongs to the Hibernian Military School, which is near a quarter of a mile distant from it, in the Phoenix Park, and which school we shall hereafter describe. [*See Hibernian School.*] There are good accommodations for travellers and strangers at this place; but particularly at the house on the left side of the turnpike, kept by Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, who, besides having the best of provisions in their respective seasons, and the choicest liquors, has stabling for above sixty horses.

CHARITABLE INFIRMARY.

THIS hospital, situated on the Inns-quay, was opened the 12th August, 1728, being the first of the kind established in Dublin. The house was rebuilt in 1741, and fitted up for the reception

of sick and wounded poor, who are maintained, supplied with all necessaries, and attended by Physicians and Surgeons.—The Physicians attend in their turns twice a week, and the Surgeons early every morning, who advise, dress, and distribute remedies to such poor as cannot be entertained in the house.

The contribution, direction, and distribution of this charity, are managed for the benefit of the poor in general, with no other distinction than what arises from their poverty and diseases; and the direction is vested in twenty trustees, annually chosen out of the subscribers. The trustees meet the first Friday of each month at the Infirmary, when every contributor is desired to attend to inspect the books, and have the satisfaction to see that his money is properly applied.

CHARITABLE LOAN SOCIETY.

THIS foundation owes its origin to the governors of the charitable Musical Society, who were incorporated by act of Parliament in 1778. They lend out money, free of interest, to indigent tradesmen, in sums not less than two nor
more

more than five pounds, to any one person at one time ; which sums are to be repaid after the first fortnight by six-pence in the pound weekly. The Governors meet at St. Andrew's vestry-room every Wednesday. The inconsiderate and the wealthy may wonder how such small sums can do any great good : But their surprize must cease, when they are assured, that since March, 1780, upwards of three thousand persons have been relieved by this excellent society ; who may, with the utmost propriety direct their register, Lewis Laurent, of Mecklenburgh-street, to note down in his book what Addison, in the Spectator, has told us was an article in the account-book of a master of the Temple, *To making a poor man happy* 51. Hundreds, or perhaps thousands of such items, may be entered in Mr. Laurent's account-book.

It is but justice to observe that proper objects of this charity must apply by a certificate printed by W. Watton, No. 7, Capel-street, which contains the particulars requisite to be complied with ; or by a recommendation from some person of character known to any of the governors.

CHARLEMONT-HOUSE.

THE Earl of Charlemont's house is situated on an eminence in the centre of Palace-row, fronting the New Gardens.

The front is built with stone, and embellished with rustic work, a handsome door in the Ionic order, and the windows enriched with architraves and pediments. On each side is a circular wing with three niches, crowned with a balustrade.

The interior parts of the house are very convenient. The cieling of the hall is supported by columns, and the apartments are well disposed, and decorated by a collection of fine paintings. Among them is a piece of Rembrandt, representing the repentance of Judas. In the same room is a portrait of Cæsar Borgia, by Titian.

The library is an elegant apartment, and contains a good collection of books. At one end of it is an anti-room, in which is a copy of the Venus de Medicis, well executed, by Wilton; and at the other are two small rooms, one a cabinet of pictures and antiquities, the other of medals.

This edifice is a mean between the vast piles raised for magnificence, and the smaller, where-
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in conveniency alone is consulted. As a piece of architecture, it is inferior to few, for the justness of its proportions, and the disposition of its apartments. With respect to furniture and decorations, it is furnished with taste rather than splendor, and possesses the *Simplex Munditiis* of Horace, which though scholars assert it is impossible to translate in two words, I venture to render, *unaffectedly elegant*.

CHARTER SCHOOL, NEAR CLONTARF.

THIS is a large and noble edifice, situated on the Strand, and is two miles from the Castle of Dublin. In this School there are a hundred boys, who are lodged, cloathed, maintained and educated. They are instructed in protestant principles, and employed in weaving and other branches of useful manufacture. The Society give a portion of five pounds to each person educated in their Schools, upon his or her marriage with a Protestant, with the previous approbation of their committee; and every such person producing a proper certificate, that he or she hath duly served out their apprenticeship, provided such claim is made within the term of seven years, next after the expiration of the apprenticeship,

prenticeship, and within six months after the marriage.

CHURCH TOWN.

A SMALL village, one mile beyond Miltown, and three miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. It has nothing remarkable in it, but being pleasantly situated, and the church-yard having been formerly much used as a burial place by the citizens of Dublin.

CIRCULAR-ROAD.

THIS Road nearly surrounds the City, and is carried on in as circular a form as the situations would admit. It begins on one side of the river, and terminates on the opposite shore. It forms a very pleasant and agreeable ride, and adds much to the entertainment and recreation of the citizens of Dublin.

CITY MARSHALSEA.

THIS Prison is situated on the Merchants'-quay, and though not in so deplorable a condition

tion as the the Four-courts Marshalsea was before taken down, greatly wants reparation, or rather re-building.

CITY POLICE.

THIS institution was established by act of parliament of the 26th George III. and is under the direction of a Chief Commissioner, three Assistant Commissioners, and four Divisional Justices, who are all Aldermen of the City, which is divided into four wards. The Police-guard consists of forty horsemen, and four hundred foot, well armed and clothed in uniform. They are taught military discipline, and stationed at night time in the several watch-houses, whence parties are constantly patrolling the streets, and centinels are placed at different stands.

CLOGHRAN CHURCH.

THIS Church stands in the direct road to Swords, from which it is distant a mile and a half, and five miles and a half from Dublin.

CLONDALKIN.

A VILLAGE, near five miles from the Castle of Dublin, situated in the great road to Naas and Kildare. There is here, in good preservation, a Round Tower, eighty-four feet high, and built of stones, each about a foot square, forming a circle of fifteen feet in diameter. The walls are upwards of a yard thick; and about fifteen feet above the ground is a door, without any steps to ascend to it. The base is solid. Towards the top are four small oblong holes which admit the light; and it is terminated by a conic covering. There are no steps in the inside; and whether there ever were any admits a doubt. These Round Towers, so common in the kingdom, from the obscurity of their origin, and the uncertainty of their use, have opened to men of leisure and erudition, a spacious field for hypothesis and conjecture; some thinking they were watch-towers, or beacons, to observe the approach of an enemy; others, that they were belfries to call people to worship. Others suppose they were the residence of anchorite monks, and imitations of Eastern pillars; while others insist that they were places of penance, or purgatorial pillars *, in which the penitent was elevated

* It may not be amiss to give some account of these pillars, which we shall do from the Abridgment

vated in proportion to the magnitude of his crime. Dr. Ledwich imagines they must have been used as belfries; and this opinion, he says, is corroborated by Dr. Smith, in his history of

ment of Ecclesiastical History, by the late learned Dr. Mosheim, published by George Grierson, his Majesty's Printer.

Of all the instances of superstitious frenzy that disgrace this age, none was held in higher veneration, or excited more the wonder of the multitude, than that of a certain order of men, who were called *Stilites* by the Greeks, and *Santi Columnares*, or Pillar-saints, by the Latins. These were persons of a most singular and extravagant turn of mind, who stood motionless upon the tops of pillars, expressly raised for this exercise of their patience, and remained there for several years, amidst the admiration and applause of the stupid populace. The inventor of this strange and ridiculous discipline was Simeon a Syrian, who began his follies by changing the agreeable employment of a shepherd, for the senseless austerities of the monkish life. But his enthusiasm carried him still greater lengths; for, in order to climb as near Heaven as he could, he passed thirty-seven years of his wretched life upon five pillars of six, twelve, twenty-two, thirty-six, and forty cubits high, and thus acquired a most shining reputation, and attracted the veneration of all about him. Many of the inhabitants of Syria and Palestine, seduced by a false ambition, and an utter ignorance of true religion, followed the example of this fanatic, though not with the same degree of austerity. And, what is almost incredible, this superstitious practice continued in vogue until the twelfth century, when however it was, at length, totally suppressed.

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the County of Waterford, who remarks, that the Round Tower of Ardmore had been used for that purpose, there being towards the top not only four windows or holes, like those in the Round Tower at Clondalkin, to let out the sound, but also three pieces of oak still remaining, on which the bell was hung. In proof of the justice of this sentiment, he adduces the authority of Mr. Pennant, who informs us that the towers of Brechin and Roscrea are used as belfries. This evidence seems decisive. It is truth, confirmed by immemorial usage, and triumphing over vain conjecture.

The church at Clondalkin is a plain stone edifice; and in the church-yard is a very remarkable cross, stuck in the ground, formed of a kind of white granite, unpolished. It consists of a single stone, and is nine feet in height.

Near Clondalkin were the Powder-Mills belonging to William Caldbeck, Esq; which were erected in 1783, but were blown up by some unknown accident in April, 1787, and attended with the loss of several persons lives.

CLONEE.

A VILLAGE, in the County of Dublin, three miles and a quarter beyond Castleknock, and

and seven miles from the Castle of Dublin. It is situated on the great road to Navan, Kells, Cavan, Enniskillen, &c.

CLONSHOUGH.

THIS is a village, two miles beyond Artane, and four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It boasts of nothing remarkable, and is very little frequented. It is however, a very pleasant place, and agreeably situated.

CLONTARF.

A VERY large and pleasant village, two miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and seated on the sea-side. At this place the last battle was fought between the Irish and Danes, which happened in April, 1015. The contest was long and bloody. The different armies were led by valiant and experienced chieftains, who used every art to win Victory to their side; but she at length flew to the banners of the Irish, who slaughtered prodigious numbers of their foes, and soon after forced them entirely to

110 CLONTARF. (SHEDS OF)

to quit the kingdom, over which they had a long time domineered. This triumph was the more glorious, as the victors were inferior in number to the vanquished. Nothing could diminish the lustre of this decisive combat, but the fall of the Irish Monarch, the great BRIEN BORUE, who, like the immortal GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, or the intrepid WOLFE, at the moment of success, gloriously fell, covered with wounds, while Victory lay bleeding at his side.

The Castle at the upper end of the town is the seat of John Vernon, Esq. It is a fine edifice, and contains noble rooms. The gardens and demesne are also very pleasant.—Near this Castle is the church of Clontarf; opposite to which is the beautiful seat of Lady Southwell.

CLONTARF. (SHEDS OF)

THESE sheds, as they are called, derive their name from fishing stages having been formerly erected there, for the purposes of drying and curing fish. At that time we may suppose that, like other places where fishing stages are erected, the buildings near them were poor and mean, serving only as temporary accommodations

dations for the poor fishermen that occasionally resorted to them; but the village that now bears the name of the Sheds of Clontarf has a far different appearance, containing a large number of very handsome and well built houses. This place is much frequented by the citizens of Dublin at all times of the year, but particularly in the bathing season, it being excellently well situated for that purpose, and having very convenient little edifices, in the form of small houses, with proper apartments in them.

We should be unpardonable, while speaking of the Sheds of Clontarf, were we to omit mentioning a most noble proof of public spirit having been lately exhibited here by CHRISTMAS WEEKES, Esq; an inhabitant of that place. He has had conveyed, at a very considerable expence, a stream of excellent water, that was greatly wanted by the towns-people and sailors, from the high lands through his grounds to the town. To render this of general utility, he has built a noble aqueduct extending several hundred yards to the public road, and also continued it across the road, to a large reservoir which he built on the beach, which is enclosed, and furnished with valves to carry off the overflowing of the water. This reservoir supplies two pumps at a convenient distance for the use of the public, with copper vessels
for

for passengers to drink. To one of these pumps, which is constructed on the principles of a fountain, with a brass cock, &c. is affixed machinery which conveys the water along a commodious wharf, that extends several hundred feet towards the sea; at the end of which are hooks and tackle to sling water casks for the use of shipping, and a leather tube and brass cocks to fill them, which is done with singular ease and expedition. Thus the water is actually conveyed into ships or boats, without labour or expence, for the conveniency of shipping in the harbour. He has also erected several ranges of piles of timber, parallel to this wharf, which serve as break-waters, and protect the embankment of the beach, by preventing the sand and gravel being thrown on shore by the tide. It is worthy of notice, that in such high estimation is this gentleman held, by even the lowest ranks of people in the neighbourhood, that gratitude to this real friend to the public, has protected these works from the injuries, too frequently public improvements, whether of utility or ornament, are liable to from the unthinking populace.

We have given this full account of Mr. Weekes's useful and patriotic services to the community, that it may excite other friends to the public to communicate to us, as he has done,
a particular

a particular description of the works and improvements they have executed, and which we shall insert in the next edition of this work: nor have we any apprehension of censure for giving too much room to instances of public spirit; the number of such, in this *patriotic age*, being too few to tire the most listless reader in the perusal. — We have been rather diffuse in this article, but cannot close it without observing, that the sense entertained of Mr. Weekes's public spirited conduct, by the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin, at Michaelmas Term, 1786, was such, "that they returned him their sincere and grateful thanks for his spirited and judicious undertaking;" and in 1787 he was *una voce* elected a member of the Dublin Society, for the same sense that honourable body entertained of his merits.

COFFEE-HOUSES.

OF these there are no more, that I know of, than nine in Dublin. They are as follow :

Daly's,	-	-	-	Dame-street ;
Dublin,	-	-	-	Crampton-court ;
Royal-Exchange,	-	-	-	Cork-hill ;
				Old

Old Exchange,	-	Crampton-court;
Four-courts,	- -	Christ-church-lane;
Globe,	-	Essex-street;
Hughes's Club,	-	College-green;
Constitutional Club,		Kildare-street;
Sam's, or Custom-house,		Essex-street.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ROYAL

WAS established in the year 1679, for promoting medical knowledge. It consists of a president, vice-president, treasurer, and an indefinite number of members.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, ROYAL

WAS established in the year 1785, and consists of a president, a court of examiners, a court of assistants, and an indeterminate number of members.

COOLOCK.

A PLEASANT village, one mile, beyond Donnycarney, and three miles from the castle
of

of Dublin. The church is a small, neat edifice, and is situated in the middle of the place.

C R O M L I N.

A LARGE and handsome village, two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and within the same distance from Tallagh. This place is not near so much frequented by the citizens of Dublin as it used to be; but being situated in the great road to Blessington, Baltinglass, &c. it is a great thoroughfare for travellers.

CURRAGH OF KILDARE.

THIS place, famed in the annals of sporting, lies between Naas and Kildare, and contains near five thousand English acres of land. Nothing, says Arthur Young, can exceed the softness of the turf, which is of fine verdure, and set off by the gentle swells and inequalities of its surface. It lies high; and the soil is a fine dry loam, on a gravelly bottom. It is covered with flocks of sheep put on it by the occupiers of the adjoining

adjoining lands, who possess that exclusive right. There is a ranger appointed; and meetings are held here annually in the months of April, June, September, and October, when king's plates are run for, by Irish-bred horses.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

THE Custom-house in Essex-street was erected in 1707, and was at that time thought a superb and commodious building, fit for, and fully adequate to all the purposes of trade. But the prodigious increase of the commerce of Ireland rendering it necessary to have a much larger edifice, with convenient and proper offices, a new and magnificent Custom-house is now erecting, opposite Rogerson's quay, under the inspection of Mr Gandon; which promises to be not only an honour to the city and kingdom in general, but highly useful to the interests of trade and commerce. This building is certainly much better situated for the purposes to which it is adapted than the former; and the striking appearance it will make to every stranger, on his arrival in the Bay, must in no small degree prepossess him in favour of the Irish nation.

The

The front of this building extends three hundred and seventy five feet, enriched with arcades and columns of the doric order, crowned with an entablature. The centre has a portico finished with a pediment, in which is a bas-relief of emblematical figures, expressive of Commerce. Over the pediment is an attic story; and a magnificent dome finishes the centre, wherein is a pedestal supporting a statue of Commerce. The key-stones over the entrances, and in the centre of the pavillions are decorated with emblematical heads, representing the produce of the principal rivers of Ireland. The south, or front to the river, with the arms of Ireland over each pavillion is of Portland stone.

DALKEY.

A SMALL village, in the County of Dublin, two miles beyond Monkstown, and seven and a quarter from Dublin. It is situated at the northern base of a pretty high mountain, commanding a full view of Dublin Bay. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and during a great part of the last century, before the port of Dublin was improved, it served as a repository of the goods belonging to the merchants of Dublin.

There

There are many ruins here of old castles, and strong fortresses, which served as places of defence against the incursions of pirates, who in former times swarmed on the Irish coast.

This place, being much exposed and open, its air is sharp and bleak, but reckoned very pure. It is not so much frequented of late as it used to be by the citizens of Dublin.

DALKEY ISLAND.

THIS Island is divided from the main land by a channel, called Dalkey sound, being about a quarter of a mile broad. The island contains about fifteen acres, is tolerably fertile in grass, and esteemed an excellent salt marsh for all kinds of cattle. Sheep in particular soon grow fat by feeding on the herbage, and the flesh acquires a peculiarly fine flavour. The island is uninhabited; and the only building in it is the ruin of an old church. In my POST-CHAISE COMPANION, page 287, 2d edition, the following paragraph, by some means, crept in. "When the city of Dublin was antiently visited by the plague, traditionary accounts say, the citizens

“ zens retired to this island, in order to escape
 “ that dreadful calamity.”—For traditionary ac-
 counts read *fabulous* stories, or *old wives tales*.
 The paragraph carries absurdity and falsehood,
 nay self-contradiction, on the very face of it;
 it being as impossible, in the reason and nature
 of things, for Dalkey Island to contain the in-
 habitants of Dublin, as for a Nutshell to contain
 a flock of *Geese*, or a drove of *Asses*.

DANISH MOUNT. See NAAS.

DANISH RATH OR FORT. See MILTOWN.

D A R G L E.

THIS beautiful and much frequented place
 is about a mile beyond Powerscourt, in the
 County of Wicklow, and eleven miles and a
 half from the Castle of Dublin. It is a narrow
 glen or vale formed by the sides of two opposite
 mountains; the whole thickly spread with oak.
 At the bottom it is narrowed to the channel of
 the river, which rather tumbles from rock to
 rock

rock than runs. The extent of wood that hangs to the eye in every direction is great, the depth of the precipice on which you stand is immense, which, with the roar of the water at bottom, forms a scene truly interesting. In less than a quarter of a mile, the road passing through the wood leads to another picturesque view to the right. It is the crown of a vast projecting rock, from which you look down a precipice absolutely perpendicular, and many hundred feet deep, upon the torrent at the bottom, which finds its noisy way over large fragments of rock. The point of view is a great projection of the mountain on one side, answered by a concave on the opposite, so that you command the glen both to the right and left. It exhibits on both immense sheets of forest, which have a most magnificent appearance. Beyond the wood, to the right, are some inclosures hanging on the side of a hill, crowned by a mountain. The solemnity of such an extent of wood, unbroken by an intervening objects, and the whole hanging over declivities, is alone great; but to this the addition of a constant roar of falling water, either quite hid, or so far below as to be seen obscurely, unite to make those impressions stronger. Following the road a little further, there is another bold rocky projection, from which also there is a double view to the right and left. The front presents so immense a sweep of hanging wood, that a nobler

bler scene can hardly be imagined; the river, as before, is at the bottom of the precipice, and seems to force its way with an increased fury. This horrid precipice, which is so steep, and the depth so great, as makes one fearful to look down, with the pointed, bleak mountains, in view, and the roar of the water, all conspire to raise one great emotion of the sublime. You advance scarcely twenty yards before a most pleasing scene opens to the left, a distant landscape of inclosures, with a small river gently winding between the hills to the sea. Passing to the right, fresh scenes of wood appear; half way to the bottom, one different from the preceding opens to your view. You are almost inclosed in wood, and look to the right through some low, stunted oaks on the opposite bank of verdant scenery, with an edging of trees, through which the sky is seen, which, added to an uncommon elegance in the outline of the hill, has a most agreeable effect. Winding down to a thatched bench on a rocky point, you survey a beautifully-sublime scene. Immediately beneath is a vast chasm in the rock, which seems to have been violently torn asunder, to let the torrent through, that comes tumbling over a rocky bed, far sunk in a channel embosomed in wood. Above is the range of a gloomy, obscure forest, which half overshadows it, and, rising to a vast height, excludes every object.

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To

122 DISPENSARY, DUBLIN GENERAL.

To the left the water rolls away over broken rocks, forming a scene truly romantic. The path leads to the water's edge, at the bottom of the glen, that takes a new character, and exhibits a different scene. In a hollow, formed of rock and wood, every object excluded but those and water, the torrent bursts forth from fragments of rock, and tumbles through the chasm, rocks bulging over it, as if ready to fall into the channel, and stop the impetuous water in its rapid course. The shade is so thick as to exclude the Heavens; all is retired and gloomy, a brown horror breathing over the whole.

DELGENNY.

A SMALL village, in the County of Wicklow, six miles beyond Bray, and sixteen from the Castle of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated, but boasts of nothing remarkable.

DISPENSARY, DUBLIN GENERAL.

A VERY useful institution, to afford medical and surgical assistance to the poor. It is held in Shaw's-court, Dame-street.

A Phyfi-

A Physician and Surgeon attend every morning, except Sunday, to prescribe for and dress such as come to the Dispensary; and there is a Physician and Surgeon to each of the six city wards, who visit those that are confined to their habitations.

This charity is supported by voluntary contributions. A subscriber of five guineas becomes a governor for life, with the liberty of having a patient constantly under attendance: And a subscriber of one guinea becomes a governor, with the like privilege for a year.

D O N N Y B R O O K .

A LARGE and pleasant village, two miles from the Castle of Dublin, and much frequented by the citizens of Dublin, on account of the good accommodations to be had here, particularly at the two principal Tea-houses, one at the sign of the Rose, at the entrance of the place, and the other a little further on, kept by Mrs. DARBY. There is also here a public house kept by Mr. MADDEN, noted for its good accommodations in general, and its Wicklow Ale in particular; of which last we give this

ENCOMIUM EXTEMPORE.

If you are well, drink much of Wicklow Ale;
If you are ill, drink much, and you'll be hale;
For Wicklow Ale these strong effects can boast,
Sound health it strengthens, and restores health lost.

There is an annual fair for the sale of horses and pedlars wares, held at Donnybrook on the 26th of August.

DONNYCARNEY.

A SMALL village, half a mile beyond Ballybough bridge, and two from the Castle of Dublin; remarkable for nothing but its pleasant situation on the Strand, and being near the Earl of Charlemont's seat, Marino.

DOULOUGH'S, St.

St. DOULOUGH'S is a small but pleasant village, two miles and a half beyond Donnycarney, half a mile beyond Sir Edward Newenham's seat at Belcamp, and four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. There are
abundance

abundance of fine seats and pleasant villas near this place; but it has nothing remarkable in itself, except its church, and a well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Of the church we may confidently assert that it is worthy the attention of the antiquarian and the man of taste. The following is the account given of this edifice by the Rev. Mr. BEAUFORT.

St. Doulough's is one of those few structures in this kingdom erected from the beginning of the eighth to the close of the eleventh century, and in a different style of architecture from any at this day to be found either in Britain or the Western parts of Europe; being evidently built in imitation of the original Christian Churches in the southern countries, taken from the antient Heathen temples of the Greeks and Romans; and which probably were introduced into this island by the Greek and Roman clergy, who retired from their native countries, on the arrival of the Goths and Vandals into the Roman Empire. These churches now remaining in Ireland are all remarkably small, seldom exceeding forty feet in length, and twenty in breadth, being covered with circular stone arches under stone pediment roofs; and the walls and arches frequently ornamented with columns and pilasters

in rude imitation of the Corinthian and Doric orders. They are however, in respect to taste, far superior to any erected during the beginning of the latter ages, when the Gothic method of building was introduced from Britain.

DRUID TEMPLES.

THE Druids were heathen priests, the remains of whose temples are to be found in every part of the kingdom. These temples are circles of unhewn stones, set on end, varying in their size and number according to the diameters of the circles. Druidism was the religion here before St. Patrick, who is said to have burnt near two hundred books of it in one fire.—A meeting is held every Monday at the House of Mr. Edward Dunn, in Fishamble-street, composed of a number of members, that call themselves the *Druid Lodge*.

DRUMCONDRA.

THIS is an extremely agreeable and pleasant place, two miles from the Castle of Dublin. It is

is well inhabited, and there are numbers of gentlemen's seats in and near it. Among these is the fine seat of Lord Rokeby, the Primate of all Ireland, which stands about a hundred yards beyond Drumcondra-bridge, on the left hand, and which was formerly the residence of Lord Chancellor Bowes, and latterly of counsellor Leigh.—Near the church, which is a plain but neat building, and in which, near the pulpit, is a beautiful monument, erected to the memory of Dr. Marmaduke Coghill, is the fine seat of Lady Charleville, now inhabited by Mr. Kilpatrick. The house is built of Portland stone in an elegant taste, and commands an extensive view of the City and Bay of Dublin, the Wicklow mountains, and great part of the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow.—Near this seat is a large and fine old house, that has lately undergone a thorough repair, and been entirely new fronted, that was the property of Sir Edward Newenham, to whom it descended from Mrs. O' Callaghan, and who disposed of it to the late George Purdon Drew, Esq. It is at present inhabited by Mrs. Nash, and is to be lett or fold.

The Union school of Drumcondra deserves particular notice. It was founded by Mr. Drew, just mentioned; and on the broad base of universal toleration, a Heaven-derived principle!

admits children of every mode of religious persuasion. It has fifteen boys, and the same number of girls in it, who are cloathed, and educated, under the care of Mr. John Wallace, late a bookseller in Dublin, and a person well qualified for such a trust.

THE DUBLIN SOCIETY

WAS established in 1731, and incorporated in 1749, for the improvement of Husbandry and other useful arts. The Lord Lieutenant for the time being is President. This Society, which consists of upwards of three hundred and fifty members, has three stated meetings in the year, at their house in Grafton-street, where they determine on the merits of such claimants as apply for Premiums for useful inventions and improvements in Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts.

DUNBOYNE.

A SMALL town, in the County of Meath, eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, and one mile beyond Clonee. There is an annual fair held here on the 9th of July.—Lord Dunboyne has a fine seat in this place.

DUNDRUM.

DUNDRUM.

A SMALL village, a mile and three quarters beyond Miltown, and four miles from the Castle of Dublin. It is only remarkable for being in the high road to Powerscourt, and for possessing a very old castle, the greatest part of which has long fallen to decay, but a considerable remnant has been preserved, and is inhabited.

DUNLEARY.

A HANDSOME and well inhabited Sea Port town, five miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and one mile and a quarter beyond the Black-rock.

DUNSHAGHLIN.

A SMALL town, in the County of Meath, ten miles and a quarter beyond Castleknock, and fourteen from the Castle of Dublin. It has two fairs in the year, on the 11th of June, and 10th of November, for the sale of cattle and chapmen's wares. There is here a very good grammar school under the care of the Rev. Dr. French.

DUNSINK.

A VERY pleasant village, half a mile from Castleknock, and four miles from the Castle of Dublin. On the summit of Dunfink hill is the Observatory of Trinity College, under the care of Dr. Usher.

ESSEX-BRIDGE.

THIS Bridge was originally founded in 1676, in the Viceroyalty of Arthur Earl of Essex, from whom it derived its name. It being in a ruinous condition, and the old foundation decayed, it was taken down in 1753, and the present beautiful structure erected in its room by the architect and overseer, the late Mr. George Semple, who wrote in quarto a large treatise on the subject, which was revised and prepared for the press, and afterwards corrected by the Author of this work.—Those who would form a complete idea of Essex-bridge in its several parts, its history, and its progress to its present state of perfection, as well as a proper notion of bridge-building in general, are referred to that treatise: but to others, who only want a general information concerning Essex-Bridge, we lay

lay the following account before them in Mr. Semple's own words; first premising, that as Essex-bridge was constructed on the model of that of Westminster, the Author has treated his subject, and formed his descriptions by analogy, and comparison; a method, which conveys an idea of both the bridges to those who know either.

At Westminster-bridge moderate tides flow eleven feet, at Essex-bridge ten feet. The piers of Westminster-bridge were built in caissons, an old method of building in stanch floating chests, which sink to the bed of the river, according as the weight in them is increased. The thorough foundations and piers of Essex-bridge were built in coffer-dams, an excellent new method of keeping off the water, till the foundations were dug, properly cleared, and carefully laid on the solid ground from their high water-marks to the lowest bed of their masonry. The mean depth in Westminster-bridge is twenty-three feet; and the same at Essex-bridge is twenty-one feet six inches; but the difficulties attending their working in the slow, clean, open river, at the former, were no ways adequate to those of the latter.

Every stone in Essex-bridge is in exact similitude, and respective proportions with those in Westminster-

Westminster bridge; and this proportion is taken from the spans of their middle arches, which are to one another as three to five : Their lengths are as one to four.

The breadth of Westminster-bridge from the extremities of the parapets or plinths under the balustrade, is forty-four feet; and at Essex-bridge it is fifty-one feet.

In point of view Westminster-bridge appears to great advantage, being entirely (except part of the piers) above low water mark; whereas one half of the cost of Essex-bridge has been expended for the works that are under low-water mark.* The interval from laying the first stone of Westminster-bridge, to its opening for the passage of carriages, was eleven years, nine months, and twenty-one days; but at Essex-bridge, it was only one year, five months, and twenty-one days. The sum total of the cost of Westminster-bridge was 218,800 sterl. That of Essex-bridge by estimation, 20,661l. 11s. 4d. sterl.

Westminster-bridge is undoubtedly the most majestic structure of the kind in Europe; but

* This is what the Author has frequently had explained to him by Mr. Semple; and is a fact that few of the spectators of Essex-bridge attended to.

though

though it appears extremely strong, yet it is evident that on a critical review, it will appear comparatively feeble; because it is top-heavy, and too narrow for its height and length, and the piers are no way proportioned to the excessive weight they sustain; as they do not occupy nor take sufficient hold of the bed of the river, but stand loosely on the bottoms of the caissons in which they were built; and the remainder of the bed of the river continues naked and unguarded between all the piers. Now in case the bed of the river under any saliant angles of the piers should prove softer than the rest, which may not be improbable, then that softer part must give way; and though the declination may at present prove imperceptible, even by the plumb-line, yet the immense weight of the superstructure, and the scanty footing of the piers, may in time produce a very disagreeable effect; whereas the breadth of Essex-bridge is proportioned to its height, and counterbalanced with a substantial thorough-foundation, which effectually preserves the bed of the river between the piers, and secures the whole structure from the violence of floods and tempests, or the depredations of time.

EXCHANGE,

EXCHANGE, ROYAL.

THIS edifice, situated near the Castle, and commanding a full view of Parliament-street, justly commands the admiration of every spectator. It was begun in 1769, and opened for transacting business in 1779. The building was designed by Mr. Cooley; and the expences, amounting to about 40,000*l.* were defrayed by a parliamentary grant of 13,500*l.* and lotteries conducted by the Dublin merchants.

Its form is nearly a square, having three fronts of Portland stone, in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the centre of the building. The north front is the most beautiful. A range of six columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablature, sustain a noble pediment, highly decorated; at each side, in the same range, are two pilasters. On account of the acclivity of the ground on which the Exchange stands, the entrance is by a large flight of steps; and before it is a balustrade supported by rustic work. In this front, between the columns, are three entrances, with elegant iron gates, hung to Ionic pilasters. Immediately over the gates are three windows between the columns, that assist in lighting the coffee-room; on each side of these windows are two others, all richly ornamented

ornamented by architraves, &c. The lower part, between the pilasters, is embellished with rustic work.

The west front varies little from that of the north, except the want of a pediment. A regular range of Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature, is continued throughout the three fronts, supporting an elegant balustrade, which is only interrupted by the pediment in the north front. In the centre of the west side is a projection of the entablature, supported by four columns, between which are three handsome glass doors, with Ionic pilasters, like those before described; the ascent to which is by three steps only, as the ground at this side comes near to a level. In the upper floor is a range of windows, embellished like those in the north front. Under the pilasters in the east front are arched windows that light the brokers' offices, and a door that communicates with them, and the subterraneous vaults of the Exchange.

The inferior part of this edifice possesses beauties inexpressible. The dome is spacious, lofty and noble, and supported by twelve composite fluted columns, which rising from the floor, form a circular walk, in the centre of the ambulatory. The entablature over the columns is enriched in the most splendid manner; and above that

that are twelve elegant circular windows. The ceiling of the dome is decorated with stucco ornaments, in the majestic style, divided into small hexagonal compartments; and in the centre is a large window that illumines most of the building. Between two of the columns, opposite the entrance of the north front, on a white marble pedestal, is a statue of brass, of his present Majesty George III. in a Roman military habit, crowned with laurel, and holding a truncheon in his hand. It was executed by the late Van Nost, and cost seven hundred guineas. On each side of the fluted columns that support the dome, are semi-pilasters of the Ionic order, that extend to upwards of half the height of the columns. Over the pilasters is an entablature, and above that, in the space between the columns, are elegant festoons of drapery, and other ornamental decorations; with a clock over the statue of his majesty, and directly fronting the entrance at the north. Behind four of the columns, answering to the angles of the building, are recesses, with desks and other accommodations for writing. These are not only very convenient, but serve to square the walks that surround the principal one in the centre. Those side walks are supported by Ionic pilasters, that are continued round the building, with blank arcades, in which seats are placed. The floor through
the

the whole ambulatory is handsomely inlaid, particularly in the central part.

At each extremity of the north side of the Exchange, are oval geometrical stair-cases, which lead to the coffee-room, and other apartments on the same floor. The stair cases are enlightened by flat oval lanterns in the cieling, which is embellished by handsome stucco ornaments. In some of the compartments are represented figures found in the ruins of Herculaneum, with the grounds coloured. In a niche on the west stair-case, is a beautiful statue of the late incorruptible patriot, Dr. Charles Lucas, sculptured in white marble by Mr. Edward Smith, the expence of which was defrayed by subscription. On the body of the pedestal in bas-relief, is a representation of Liberty seated, with her rod and cap.

At the west front is a spacious and handsome room, wherein the merchants deposit in ranges of drawers, samples of their different commodities; at the south end is a Venetian window, which helps to light it. This room leads to the apartments of the house-keeper, &c.

At the east front is an elegant room for the committee of merchants to meet in, finished in a good style, with a Venetian window at the south

fourth end, which assists in lighting it, similar to that in the room at the west front. Adjoining this apartment is a convenient anti-chamber.

Upon the whole, whether we look on this building with respect to magnificence or convenience, it is equally deserving our applause; yet prejudice and the variety of taste have called forth unmerited censures and exaggerated praises on it. But truth, and even the severest criticism must allow, that buildings like this, that furnish employment for genius and industry, and circulate money through the nation, reflect an honour on that public at whose expence they were raised.—The hours of doing business here are generally from twelve till three.

FAIR-VIEW.

A RANGE of handsome, new, and well built brick-houses, most pleasantly situated, almost in the midst of verdant fields, a quarter of a mile beyond Ballybough-bridge, and one mile and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. They are in the road to Donnycarney, and the Royal Charter school near Clontarf, stands but a little on the left.

FELTRUM.

F E L T R U M.

A SMALL village, near two miles on the right of Swords, a mile and a half on the left of St. Doulough's, and seven miles from Dublin Castle. Sir Annesley Stewart, Bart. has a very pleasant seat at the foot of Feltrum Hill; and not far from it is that of Sir William Montgomery, Bart.

F E R R Y - B O A T S.

THESE are three in number, between Effex-bridge and the lower end of Aston's-quay. The first is opposite Temple-lane, in Effex-street; the second, at the upper end of Aston's-quay; and the third, at the lower end. The ferriage is a half-penny for each person.

Ferry-boats ply also occasionally, but constantly on Sundays, between the lower end of Aston's-quay and Ringsend, at the rate of a penny for each passenger.

F I N G A L.

A DISTRICT to the North of, and near Dublin, extending along the coast, inhabited by people

people usually called Fingalians. These Fingalians have a peculiar kind of dialect, a broken English, pronounced in a short and guttural manner, that is extremely disagreeable to a nice ear.

FINGLASS.

A LARGE and handsome town, three miles from Dublin Castle, and two miles from the Linen Hall. The church here is a plain, but strong structure, situated on a rising ground; and near it is a celebrated spa, which was much frequented within a few years past, but is now wholly disused. There was also an assembly held here, at which the ladies and gentlemen of most of the neighbouring seats and villas attended; but this town has lost much of its former splendor. There is a celebrated boarding school for young gentlemen kept here by Dr. Darby. There is also an annual fair held here for the sale of horses and chapmens wares, on the 6th of May.

FINGLASS

FINGLASS BRIDGE.

THIS Bridge is two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and within half a mile of Finglass. The Bridge itself is inconsiderable; but there are a good many tolerable houses near it, which may rank as a village, and are superior to many that bear the name. Just after you pass the Bridge, there is a good road on the right hand, that leads to Glassnevin. The left hand road, by the water side, leads to Cabragh and Cardiff's-bridge, and is exceedingly pleasant.

FRANCHISES, THE RIDING OF THE.

A CEREMONY performed by the Lord Mayor and the twenty-four Corporations of Dublin every third year. Its chief intention is to mark out the extent of the City liberties, which are within the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction. Nothing could exceed the splendor made by the citizens on these occasions, they being mounted on stately steeds, superbly caparisoned, and attended by carriages, emblematically decorated. This ancient custom has of late years greatly declined, notwithstanding it was the means of bringing
strangers

strangers to Dublin from very remote parts, promoting manufactures and trade, and causing vast sums of money to be expended.

FURNES,

IN the County of Kildare, one mile from Johnstown, and fourteen miles from the Castle of Dublin, the ancient seat of the Nevills, now in possession of Richard Nevill, Esq. member of the town of Wexford, who has lately extended his improvements on a scale of elegance, that does great justice to his taste—In the back lawn stands a ruin of an old chapel, breaking through very fine laurels, which has a window of painted glass of great antiquity, in perfect repair, and inferior in colour, and beauty, to none in Europe. This spot may be truly said to be the seat of ease and elegance, no contest appearing here but in a rivalry between the master and mistress, who shall administer most comfort to their tenantry, or afford satisfaction to the visitor,

FURRY-

FURRY-PARK

IS nearly opposite to Killester, one mile from Donnycarney, and three miles from the Castle of Dublin. This is a large and pleasant house, with a beautiful demesne, belonging to the Earl of Shannon, and which he purchased of the late Gorges Edmond Howard, Esq; a gentleman with whom the Author of this work was united in the closest ties of friendship.

GLASSNEVIN.

A VERY pleasant, well built, and pretty large town, two miles from the Castle of Dublin. There are many fine seats and villas in and near this place, that merit a traveller or stranger's notice. To particularize these would be needless, as they strike the eye quite clearly in every direction it moves. This town was greatly frequented by the inhabitants of Dublin some few years since; but Fashion, which reigns arbitress of the manners both of the great and small vulgar, has thought proper to direct them to other places, while this is almost entirely unfrequented.

GLEN

GLEN OF THE DOWNS.

THIS beautiful natural curiosity is four miles beyond Bray, in the County of Wicklow, and fourteen miles from the Castle of Dublin. It is a pass between two vast ridges of mountains partly covered with wood, which have a very noble effect. The vale is no wider than to admit a serpentine road and river, and narrow slips of rocky and shrubby ground which part them. In the front all escape seems denied by an immense conical mountain, which rises out of the Glen, and serves to terminate it. The scenery is of a most magnificent character. On the top of the ridge to the left, as you go to Delgenny, which is at the extremity of this celebrated Glen, Peter Latouche, Esq; has a banquetting room, which strikes the eye in a peculiar manner, and makes a very picturesque appearance. He has also a very good mansion-house near the banquetting room. Passing from this sublime scene, the road leads through chearful fields, and then to a vale of charming verdure broken into inclosures, and bounded by two rocky mountains, while distant darker ones fill up the scene in front. A little further there is another very agreeable view; a small vale opening to the sea, which lies on your left, bounded by mountains, whose dark shade forms a perfect contrast to the extreme beauty, and

and lively verdure of the lower scene, consisting of gently swelling lawns rising from each other, with groupes of trees between, and the whole so sweetly diversified with gentlemen's seats, as to add every idea of chearfulness to the surrounding landscape.—See DARGLE, page 119.

GOOSE-GREEN.

A SMALL village, half a mile beyond Drumcondra, and two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin.

GRAY-STONES.

A NOTED fishing-place, four miles beyond Bray, and fourteen from the Castle of Dublin. The herrings first brought into the City of Dublin are generally taken by the fishing boats of this place.

G GREENOGE.

GREENOGE.

A SMALL town, in the County of Meath, a mile and a quarter beyond Kilsallaghan, and nine miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. There is an old Castle here.

HAMPS TEAD.

A BEAUTIFUL village, half a mile beyond Glasnevin, and two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It abounds in fine seats and villas, enjoys a pure air, and possesses all the advantages of a dry soil and pleasant situation, that can render it desirable to an inhabitant or a visitor.

HAROLD'S-CROSS.

A SUBURB, or outlet of Dublin, about a mile from the Castle. The Wire Mills belonging to Mr. Cuppaidge are at Wire-place, lying a little to the right of the Green, over the river, and are worthy the attention of the public. Be-
fore

fore these mills were erected, great sums of money were yearly sent out of the kingdom, to Holland and other parts, for the wire used in various manufactures; but as all kinds and quantities may now be had here, of equally good, if not superior qualities, and on as reasonable terms, and the manufactory gives employment to numbers of industrious persons, it is to be hoped that public encouragement will not be wanting to an undertaking that is of public utility.

HIBERNIAN MARINE SCHOOL.

IN the year 1766, a marine nursery was instituted by a number of gentlemen, who formed a plan in the late war, for promoting the service of his Majesty's fleet, by cloathing a number of men and boys, with encouragement for them to enter the sea-service. By these means they were enabled to supply the Royal Navy with five hundred and sixty-four men and boys, thus making those useful members of the community, who might otherwise have been its pests and nuisances.

Peace rendering that measure no longer necessary, those gentlemen turned their attention to something more permanent for the advantage of the sea service, both with respect to his Majesty's navy, and the interests of commerce; conceiving that nothing could more contribute to those ends than the taking care of the orphans of such sea-faring men, as had either lost their lives, or were worn out in the service.

These considerations, equally humane and politic, induced them to hold out to mariners an institution, affording not only immediate protection and support to their children and orphans, but educating and instructing them, so as to prepare them for that necessary, but laborious and dangerous occupation, in which their fathers had spent their lives, and worn out their constitutions: And for that purpose a voluntary subscription was raised, by which the Society, in 1766, were enabled to open a house at Irish-Town, near Ringsend, for the reception of twenty boys; and as the subscriptions and benefactions encreased, they enlarged the number to fifty, afterwards to sixty, and gradually to more, as their fund enabled them.

In 1768 a lot of ground was taken at the lower end of Rogerfon's-quay, where the present building stands, for erecting a house, better adapted

adapted for the encreasing number of children, and in a more convenient situation for the inspection of the governors. In 1773, it was opened for the reception of the children.

The building is spacious, strong and handsome, but it lies rather low. It has two wings; that to the right is the chapel, and to the left is the school-room. The apartments in the centre are well calculated for their several purposes, and are capable of containing two hundred children. The expences of the building, amounting to 6,600*l.* were defrayed by Parliament, who at different times granted sums to the amount of 7,500*l.* and in 1775 the Society obtained a charter. Since the commencement of this useful institution, about a hundred and fifty boys have been apprenticed to the sea service.

HORSES, HIRED.

IT would be a useful article in this DUBLIN GUIDE, to point out to the reader the places where, and prices at which horses are to be hired by the day and week; but as the proprietors of these are not under regulations, like those of

G 3

coaches,

coaches, chariots, sedan-chairs and cars, and there are not particular places appointed for their standing, all we can do is to observe, that the proper persons to enquire of where horses are to be hired, are inn-keepers and stable-keepers, who, if they have them not to let themselves, can inform where they are to be met with. As to the prices, they not being settled, and depending entirely on particular persons, previous agreements should be made. In general, the price of a saddle horse for a moderate day's journey is from four to five shillings; and for a long journey, a guinea a week.

H O T E L S.

THESE have been established in Dublin but a very few years: Their utility is however universally acknowledged; they being particularly convenient for gentlemen and strangers that visit Dublin, whose continuance in it is but for a short time.

Thomas Burnett, No. 65, Rogerfon's-quay.
Elizabeth Crowe, No. 25, Bride-street.
R. G. Harris, No. 103, Capel-street.
Patrick Martin, No. 13, Liffey-street.

John

John O'Neil, No. 28, Frederick-street.

Edmond Palmer, No. 45, Capel-street.

Margaret Quin, No. 16, Essex-street.

Margaret Rawling, No. 3, Jervis-street.

James Sheridan, No. 4, Fownes's-street,

Edward Walsh, No. 1, Dominick-street.

John Wilson, No. 19, College-green.

HOWL, THE IRISH.

THIS is a most frightful and tremendous out-cry made at the funeral of persons in the most remote parts of the country, and sufficient to frighten ten thousand devils from the corpse, if they dared to approach it. If the *Irish Howl* was not at first invented, and is still continued for this purpose, I am at a loss how to account for it.

HOWTH.

A PROMONTORY, which forms the North entrance of the Bay of Dublin, with a town of the same name, seven miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, which gives

the title of Earl to the antient and noble family of St. Lawrence; so called from their having gained a most glorious victory over the Danes on their first landing here in the year 1177, their former surname being Tristram. The town of Howth is small, but pretty well inhabited. It was much frequented a few years since by the Citizens of Dublin; but, like other towns that have experienced the caprice of the public, and the despotism of the tyrant Fashion, it is now almost wholly deserted by them. It is however pleasantly situated, enjoys a pure air, some good inns and places of entertainment, and is well deserving the visits of the philosophic or curious traveller, on account of the many remnants of antiquity it abounds with.

The Hill of Howth is rather barren, but has some few fertile and cultivated spots. It was formerly remarkable for the number and size of its oaks, and was in a manner covered with trees, but is now wholly stript of them. It was a seat of the Druids, and one of their altars is still to be seen in a sequestered vale, on the East side of the Hill.

The Earl of Howth's house is in the form of a Castle, and boldly situated on the West side of the Hill, commanding an extensive view of the channel. It is an irregular building, but has

has noble rooms in it, particularly the hall, which is very spacious, and in which is hung up the sword of Sir Armoricus Tristram, the great hero who vanquished the Danes as before mentioned.

Near Howth-house stands the family chapel, a small but neat modern structure, encompassed with a grove of ash trees; and on the Western side of the Hill are the ruins of St. Mary's church, where there are some antient monuments of the Earl of Howth's ancestors.

INCURABLES, HOSPITAL FOR.

THIS Hospital is situated in Townshend-street; and the charity owes its existence to the Musical Society, which held a concert at the Philharmonic-room in Fishamble-street. The society, on its first institution, disposed of the produce of the annual subscription, at the close of each year, to such charitable purposes as the exigencies of the season required. The increase of their fund encouraged them to consider of some more extensive and permanent method of applying it, which was effected in the following manner.

The distributors of the society's charity had observed in the course of their distribution, several unhappy creatures to labour under disorders deemed incurable, whose cases excited particular compassion; it was therefore resolved to apply the fund of the society towards opening an Hospital for the support of incurables, which was accordingly done on the 23d May, 1744.

The governors observed, that in the class of incurables were many vagrants, whose disorders were attended with the most offensive sores, or shocking deformities, disgusting to all, and dangerous in their effects to many beholders; that Dublin was infested by such, who resorted to it from all parts of the kingdom, and who took a most unjustifiable method of exciting compassion, by obtruding on the sight their sores and deformities. With a view therefore to the good of society, the governors thought proper to confine their institution to the reception of such incurables as were shocking to the sight; hoping by those means to banish impostors, and at the same time to provide a comfortable support for such, whose infirmities had rendered them proper objects of relief.

These good purposes were in a great measure answered; the undertaking soon met with the deserved encouragement; so that the governors became

became enabled to afford accommodation to twenty eight persons, being as many as the house taken for the purpose could contain.

At length, such was the prospect of the general utility of the scheme, and such the countenance of the public consequent thereon, that a clause was obtained in an act of parliament, granting a power to take up and confine all sturdy beggars under the above description. But as this could not be enforced with a proper degree of efficacy (the Hospital being in a ruinous condition, and capable of containing but a small number) the governors postponed the execution of it, till they could have a house capable of entertaining a sufficient number. This event has been happily accomplished; and a stately edifice erected and opened for the reception of patients in the summer of the year 1753, which is capable of properly entertaining one hundred objects.

INDUSTRY, HOUSE OF.

THIS House is situated in Channel-row, and was founded partly for the purpose of receiving such persons as were by age, sickness, or misfortune, rendered incapable of earning their bread; but

but principally for relieving the higher ranks of people, and the trading part of the city, from the impositions and clamours of sturdy beggars.

For these purposes a poor bill was passed in parliament in 1773, and a grant obtained of four thousand pounds. Since that time it has been supported by subscriptions and annual collections in the different parishes, with occasional benefactions, and grants from parliament.

The utility of the measure has been much questioned, many wise men differing *toto Cælo* in their opinions concerning it; one party considering it as a humane and politic institution; the others, as a cruel and unconstitutional act, in depriving persons of their liberty, *by an armed force*, and committing those to prison, whose sole offence was poverty. These latter look on what is called the House of *industry* as a vile, a loathsome GAOL! disgraceful to a land of LIBERTY! a reproach to HUMANITY! a standing monument of TYRANNY and OPPRESSION! that sacrifices the *poor*, for the accommodation and pleasure of the *rich*.

Having said thus much, the Author need not give his opinion. Those, however, desirous of knowing it, are referred to the second volume of

of his **CANDID PHILOSOPHER**, pages 245 and 246, where this subject is expressly treated of.—The work is sold by the Author, No. 22, Bride-street. Price 5s. 5d. bound.

INNS, THE KING'S.

A MOST magnificent set of buildings is now carrying on, for the various offices, on the King's-Inns quay; some of which are nearly finished, and make a very splendid appearance. It is intended to have the different offices nearly on the same spot; which will not only have the more striking effect, but save a great deal of time and labour to the attorneys and officers, whose business leads them there.—When these buildings are completed, we may, perhaps, give a description of them. There is a subterraneous passage, it is said, from this place to Christ-church. See p. 91.

JOHNSTOWN.

A SMALL town, in the County of Kildare, within two miles of Naas, and thirteen and a half from the Castle of Dublin. Near this is
Palmerf-

Palmerstown, a large old edifice, with fine demesnes, the seat of Lord Mayo; and a mile from Johnstown, on the left hand, is Furness, the seat of Richard Nevill, Esq; See FURNESS, p. 142.

IRELAND'S EYE.

HALF a mile north from the hill of Howth, and directly fronting Buldoyle, at the distance of about a mile and a half, stands this little island. It is composed of a high rock on the North side, and what is called the *Stags* on the East. This latter is a perpendicular rock of a great height, that is very dangerous to shipping in tempestuous weather. This small island, in antient times, was joined to the hill of Howth; but by the violence of the currents, and perhaps other unknown causes, was disjoined from it. It enjoys a tolerably fertile soil, and produces some medicinal and fragrant plants. On the south-west side are the ruins of a small and very antient chapel.

ISLAND BRIDGE.

A SUBURB, or outlet of Dublin so called, a mile and a half from the Castle of Dublin.

It

KILBARRICK CHURCH RUINS. 159

It is pretty large, and contains many very good and new built houses. A new bridge is building here, to supply the place of the old one, which is in so mouldering a condition, as to threaten destruction to the daring traveller.

A Well, near Island-bridge, dedicated to St. James, is greatly frequented by the common people on Sundays and Holidays, not only on account of the purity of the water, but from the real or imaginary virtues of it, in effecting the most miraculous cures; or, as some quacks term it, when speaking of their own performances, "curing disorders, curable and incurable."

KILBARRICK CHURCH RUINS.

THESE ruins are well known to most travellers, who go to Buldoyle or Howth by the Strand road, as they lie directly in his way, being within half a mile of Buldoyle, and six miles from the Castle of Dublin. They have nothing to particularize them from other church ruins that much abound in this kingdom. They indeed excite the most serious reflections in the most

most careless breast, awaken levity itself, and read, even with an *audible* voice — audible to the mind's ear — this instructive lesson, that as the greatest strength is not proof against the shocks of time, we should be careful to improve the passing moments; for — *pereunt, et imputantur!* they fly away, and are imputed to us.

KILCOCK.

A CONSIDERABLE town, in the County of Kildare, three miles beyond Maynooth, and fourteen and a half from the Castle of Dublin. As this town stands in the great road to Mullingar and Longford, it is well known to, and much frequented by travellers. There are numbers of very handsome seats about this place. The trade carried on here is chiefly in the distillery branch. It has three fairs in the year, for cattle and chapmen's wares, on the 11th May, 12th August, and 29th September.

KILGOBBIN.

A SMALL village, near four miles beyond Miltown, and six from the Castle of Dublin.

It is pleasantly situated; and being in the direct road to Powerscourt, from which it is distant but four miles, is a great thoroughfare; but has nothing remarkable in it besides the ruins of an ancient church and castle.

K I L L.

A SMALL village, a mile beyond the Black Rock, and five miles from the Castle of Dublin. The seat of Mr. Espinasse, that bears the same name, is an old but a good building, and pleasantly situated in the midst of fine meadows.

K I L L E N Y.

A SMALL village, two miles and a half beyond Monkstown, within three miles of Bray, and eight miles from the Castle of Dublin.

KILLESTER.

AN agreeable and pleasant village, one mile beyond Donnycarney, and three miles from the
Castle

162 KILMAINHAM, ROYAL HOSPITAL OF.

Castle of Dublin. There are a great number of fine seats and villas in and near this place; among which that of Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen ranks high; it having beautiful gardens, a good green-house, and a well cultivated demesne. The house is finely situated, commanding a full view of the Bay of Dublin.

KILLINACARRICK.

A VILLAGE, three miles and a half beyond Bray, and thirteen from the Castle of Dublin.

KILMACUDD.

A PLEASANT but small village, lying a quarter of a mile to the right of Stillorgan, and four miles from the Castle of Dublin. It is situated on a rising ground, and enjoys a pure and excellent air.

KILMAINHAM, ROYAL HOSPITAL OF.

THIS noble Hospital, for the reception of superannuated and disabled foldiers, was founded
ed

ed in 1695. The ground it stands on was part of the Phoenix-park, and antiently belonged to the order of Knights Templars. It lies on the South side of the River Liffey, and contains seventy-one acres, Irish measure.

The situation is extremely pleasant, being on an eminence, and the approaches to this stately edifice are through several rows of tall rees, with fields in the front, and a gradual ascent from the Liffey. The building is quadrangular, and forms a spacious area, laid out in grass plots and gravelled walks, with a piazza about the whole, by which there is a covered passage from every quarter to the chapel and hall, both of which are curiously decorated. The stucco work and carving of the chapel are masterly; and the hall is enriched with elegant whole length portraits of the Founder and his Queen, with all the succeeding Monarchs of Great Britain, the Chief Governors of Ireland, and other great personages, executed by the most eminent artists.

The master's apartments are very spacious and elegant; from which he has a passage by a gallery built over the hall to his seat in the chapel. The chaplain, physician, and other officers, have also decent and genteel apartments suited to their employments. But the greatest beauty of the whole

whole building is the front towards the master's gardens, which is composed of the chapel and hall. It has a stately entrance ascended by eight steps. The portal is decorated with the arms of the Duke of Ormond, and many architectural embellishments in the Corinthian order. Over all is erected a lofty spire, with a clock and dials; the whole being a piece of excellent workmanship.

KILMASHOGUE.

A SMALL village, four miles and a half beyond Rathfarnham, and seven and a half from the Castle of Dublin. Mr. Latouche's beautiful seat, Marlay, is between this place and Rathfarnham.

KILSALLAGHAN.

THIS village is five miles beyond Finglass, and eight miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. The Castle of Kilsallaghan was antiently of some importance, but is now a mass of ruins.

There

There are here two fairs held annually, for the sale of horses and pedlar's wares; one on Ascension-day, and the other on the 8th of September.

KILTERNAN.

A SMALL village, four miles and a half beyond Miltown, within four miles of Powercourt, and six miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin.

A mile beyond this place is a very remarkable chasm in the ridge of a mountain, called the SKALP, or SKELP. The appearance is such, as if part of the mountain had, by some accident, either been rent asunder and forcibly divided, or been undermined, and that the masses of rock which filled up and formed the ridge had, by such disruption or undermining, tumbled in. In passing through the hollow vast fragments of broken rocks are seen on either hand, loosely thrown together. The larger fragments lie at the bottom, and close to the road, the smaller stones remaining in heaps above. The sides of the chasm are not perpendicular, but slope from the top considerably; the space therefore between the summits is much wider than at the base,

base, where the road runs, and that leads to Enniskerry and Powerscourt.

K I M M A G E.

A PLEASANT little village, two miles from the Castle of Dublin, and half a mile from Temple-Ogle. Lord Chief Baron Yelverton has lately built a very elegant house here; and is making considerable improvements to render it a most desirable retreat from the noise and bustle of the metropolis.

K N O C K S E D A N.

A VILLAGE, four miles and a half beyond Glasnevin, and seven from the Castle of Dublin. There is a remarkable mount here, in a pleasant field, from which is an extensive prospect of a beautiful and well improved country.

L A M B A Y.

AN island in St. George's Channel, about five miles from Malahide, and the same distance from

from Rush, three miles long, and a mile and a half broad, and nearly of an oval form. It is remarkable for breeding vast quantities of rabbits, and for numerous flocks of sea-fowl, such as gulls, cormorants, divers, shaggs, sea-parrots, &c. It is a favourite resort for parties of pleasure in the summer season; and on Trinity Sunday there is a great concourse of people from the adjacent shores, to visit a curious well and spring of fine water, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is good fishing about this island for shell fish.

LAUGHLINSTOWN.

A SMALL and pleasant village, within three miles of Bray, and seven from the Castle of Dublin. Here is a very handsome seat of Mrs. Domville, well wooded and well watered.

LEINSTER HOUSE.

THIS mansion of his Grace the Duke of Leinster is very magnificent, and built of stone. It is situated in Kildare-street, in a fine, open situation, and was designed by Mr. Cassels.

The

The entrance from Kildare-street is through a grand gate-way of stone rusticated, into a large court, which forms a spacious segment of a circle, before the principal front.

This front is ornamented by four handsome Corinthian columns, with their entablature, which rests on the rusticated part of the first story, and supports a pediment. Between the pedestals of the columns are balustrades. The windows are all ornamented by architraves; and the range of windows in the second story, at each side of the columns, and those between them, are ornamented by angular and circular pediments, placed alternately over each: Above these is another range of windows, ornamented by architraves. Connected with the front at each side, are two correspondent colonades in the Doric order.

The inside of this beautiful structure is equal to its exterior form. The hall is lofty and noble, and the rooms, with which it communicates, are decorated in the most splendid taste, with the richest furniture, and valuable paintings. The cielings, in most of the apartments, are enriched with stucco ornaments, and many of them are gilt. At the south end is a suite of private apartments equally convenient and elegant. The rooms next the garden are chiefly designed for state, and command a fine prospect.

The

The garden front is plain, but bold, possessing a pleasing simplicity. The garden is spacious and elegant, and has a fine lawn in its centre. Detached from the house are the out-offices, a range of stables, and other buildings to a considerable extent.

LEIXLIP.

THIS is a large and very handsome town, well inhabited, and of late greatly improved. It is one mile and a half beyond Lucan, and eight miles from the Castle of Dublin. The citizens of Dublin much frequent this place, on account of the beauty of the adjacent country, the goodness of the accommodations to be met with, the many spectacles that claim their notice, and above all, to view the Castle and Waterfall. The Castle is the property of the Right Hon. Mr. Conolly, but inhabited by General Sandford. It is a fine edifice, and is most beautifully situated on the banks of the Liffey. The gardens belonging to it are large and elegant; and on the left of them is the famous Waterfall, that has so much attracted the public attention. There are three fairs here in the year, for the sale of horses, cattle, and pedlary, on the 3d of May, the 11th of July, and 9th of October.

THE LINEN HALL.

THIS building was erected at the public expence, and opened in the year 1728, for the reception of such linen cloths as were brought to Dublin for sale, for which there are large and convenient apartments judiciously laid out. It is entirely under the direction of the trustees for the encouragement of the linen manufactory, who are composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Primate, the Arch-bishop of Dublin, and the principal part of the nobility and gentry of the several provinces; who, by a committee of any seven or more, have full power to constitute and appoint rules, orders and directions for the governing the Hall in respect to the goods lodged there, and directing the factors, officers and servants employed in or about it, and to alter or amend such as they shall think necessary, under the restriction of being previously approved and confirmed by the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justices of the King's-bench and Common-pleas, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any two of them.

Business here is very regularly attended: For from the 1st October to the 1st of April, the Hall is opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and attended until one in the afternoon; and
from

from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, from eight in the morning till one in the afternoon. There are no holidays whatever permitted here, except Sundays, for one month before the cloth fairs of Chester or Bristol, and none at any other time but bankers holidays.

This national institution is productive of great advantages, by preventing many frauds, which would otherwise be committed in a capital branch of trade, by which many thousands are employed, and the kingdom is greatly enriched. The officers are an inspector and store-keeper, a clerk, chamberlain, and clerk to the yarn-hall, with other necessary assistants. *See Page 39.*

LITTLE CORK.

A VILLAGE, within half a mile of Bray, and near ten miles from the Castle of Dublin, where there are the handsome seats of the Rt. Hon. Theophilus Jones, Sir William Hawkins, and Mr. Sweny.

LOUGHSHINNY.

A SMALL village, two miles beyond Rush, and fifteen from the Castle of Dublin. There is

a fine harbour here, with a large pier, not yet finished, and which is highly deserving of public encouragement; as at no very large expence, it might be rendered of great utility to shipping, by affording them shelter from storms and tempests.

LUCAN.

A HANDSOME and large town, three miles and a half beyond Palmerstown, and near six and a half from the Castle of Dublin. There are two roads to it; the high road by Palmerstown, and the lower road by Luttrellstown, on the North side of the Liffey. This latter is the pleasantest imagination can form. The greatest part of the way, from Chapel Izod, is by the side of the Liffey, in a kind of dell or glen. Persons who have not travelled this road can scarcely form an idea of its extreme beauty: And those who have once witnessed its charms, repeatedly express their desire to see them again.

Lucan boasts a celebrated Spa, the waters of which, being a sulphureo-chalybeate, are extremely efficacious and powerful. The well is sheltered in a deep niche, neatly executed in hewn

hewn stone. There is a rural thatched seat for those who drink the waters, and space allowed for their walking about.

The seat of George Vesey, Esq; here is highly beautiful. The house has been lately rebuilt. The wood on the river, with walks through it, is a place admirably well suited to the contemplative mind. Distant views are every where shut out, and the objects all perfectly correspond with the impression they were designed to raise. These walks are on the banks of the Liffey, chiefly under the variety of fine wood, which rises on various slopes, in some parts gently, in others steep, spreading here and there into cool meadows; on the opposite shore, are rich banks of wood or shrubby ground. The river is of a character suited to the rest of the scenery, in some places breaking over rocks, in others silent, under the thick shade of spreading wood.

L U S K.

THIS is a small fishing town, between Swords and Rush, and eleven miles from the Castle of Dublin. It is a place of no trade, and is chiefly remarkable for the Round Tower to be

seen here. There are three fairs here annually, for the sale of horses and chapmen's wares, on the 4th of May, the 13th of July, and the 25th of November.

LUTTREL'S-TOWN.

A SMALL but pleasant village, two miles beyond Chapel-Izod, and five miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It is sweetly situated on the banks of the Liffey, and enjoys a pure and wholesome air. It has two fairs in the year, for the sale of horses and pedlary wares; one on the 28th of March, and the other on the 4th of September.—Luttrel's-town is the noble and elegant seat of the Right Hon. Lord Carhampton. Its demesne is upwards of four hundred acres within the wall. In the front of the house, which is large and beautiful, is a fine lawn, bounded by rich woods, through which are many ridings, four miles in extent. From the road towards the house, they lead through a very fine glen, by the side of a stream falling over a rocky bed, through the dark woods, with great variety on the sides of steep slopes, at the bottom of which the Liffey is either heard or seen indistinctly.

LYING-

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THIS edifice is extremely magnificent, and a conspicuous monument of the abilities of Mr. Cassels, the designer of the Parliament-house. In other respects, the structure must reflect eternal honour on the founder, Dr. Mosse, a physician of Dublin; who by the mere effort of his genius, in defiance of avowed opposition, and in contempt of popular clamour, erected this stately fabric, for the purpose of relieving lying-in women; the first institution of the kind in these kingdoms, and in which near 20,000 poor females have been delivered within thirty years. His sole resources were lotteries, and the receipts arising from the concerts and gardens. The benevolence of the public was at length awakened; the King gave stability to the institution by a charter, and the Parliament bestowed a bounty on the widow of him, who had devoted his life to the service of his fellow creatures.

The edifice is esteemed by the best judges to be an excellent piece of architecture, and is admired for the beauty of its proportions. The colonade at each side, and the steeple, is in a fine style. The interior parts are well disposed. The chapel is particularly admired for the elegance of the stucco ornaments with which it is

enriched. The wards for the women are very convenient. Adjoining the East colonade is the Rotunda, a large circular room, and without any pillars in the middle. The wall inside is decorated by a number of fluted Corinthian pilasters. Between them are windows, ornamented in a fine style; and beneath are recesses between the pedestals of the pilasters; at one side is a grand orchestra. Through the Rotunda is a passage to the Garden, at the rear of the Hospital, wherein is a fine bowling-green, with beautiful walks and shrubberies. The iron palisades, lately erected round the Hospital, in the room of the heavy dead wall that surrounded it, contribute much to the beauty of the place, and the satisfaction of the gentry in the neighbourhood. The Rotunda and Garden are open three evenings in the week, during the summer season, when there are excellent concerts of vocal and instrumental music. At such times, and on Sunday evenings, when they are much resorted to, there is a numerous and brilliant assembly of the first people in Dublin.

The expences of the Hospital are chiefly defrayed by the receipts of the Rotunda, which produces a clear yearly income of about four hundred pounds; exclusive of the collections in the Chapel, and by balls in the winter, which, together with considerable benefactions, make the

the entire receipts amount to about twelve hundred pounds, *communibus annis*.

It may truly be said of this excellent institution, that pleasure and utility are intimately blended in it. When a refined and pleasing entertainment thus contributes to the public good, by the relief of females in the most trying and distressful situations; what cynic is there, that can view with scorn, or rigidly declaim against amusements that are subservient to the noblest and best of ends?

MALLAHIDE.

A PRETTY large fishing town, six miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of a branch of the Irish Channel; but being without shelter, and in an open country, is much exposed to the winds. The air is however very pure though keen, and the inhabitants are remarkably strong and healthy. The houses are but low, and meanly built in general. In the middle of the town is a Well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, inclosed by a good stone building. The water of this spring is very clear and wholesome.

The Castle of Mallahide is the seat of Colonel Talbot. The building is large, irregular, and unequal in its height. It is nearly square, and has an area or court within. The entrance is on the East front, by a flight of stone steps. The hall is large, and has an antient appearance, corresponding with the outside. There are ten rooms on a floor; one of which, a parlour, is wainscotted with carved oak in a curious, old-fashioned manner. The lower story, consisting of servants offices, &c. is vaulted; and the whole is founded on a lime-stone rock. The situation is lofty; it commanding a full prospect of the town and bay of Mallahide, and of the sea almost on every side; as the castle stands nearly on a peninsula. There is a good deal of old wood surrounding it; particularly some oak, ash, and beech trees, of a very large size. The manor is extensive; and the royalties reach a considerable way along the sea-shore.

Colonel Talbot has, at a considerable expence, established a Cotton Manufacture, which is carried on very extensively. He has also erected a large mill, where cotton is spun by water. This kind of spinning is so essential to the cotton manufacture, that without it several species of goods in that line, particularly calicoes, dimities, and muslins, could never be made to any degree of perfection.

MALLA-

MALLAHIDERT.

A VILLAGE, three miles beyond Castleknock, and six from the Castle of Dublin. There is a remarkably fine Well here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

MARGARET'S, ST.

A SMALL village, two miles and three quarters beyond Finglass, and five miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. It stands open and exposed, and enjoys a sufficiency of keen and searching air. There is a famous annual horse-fair here on the 30th of July,

MARIN O.

THE seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont, half a mile beyond Ballyhoughbridge, and two miles from the Castle of Dublin. The house makes an elegant appearance, being built of Portland-stone, and in a just taste. The rooms however are but small, and by no means answer the idea the spectator would be led to expect from the external view. The demesne surrounding the house consists of near two hundred acres; and the gardens are particularly extensive

180 MARSHALSEA, THE FOUR COURTS.

extensive and beautiful. About half a mile from the mansion house is a very noble and elegant Temple, called the Casino, executed from a design of Sir William Chambers.

M A R L A Y.

THE beautiful seat of the Right Hon. David Latouche, a mile and a half beyond Rathfarnham, and four miles from the Castle of Dublin.

MARSHALSEA, THE FOUR COURTS.

THIS is a very large and convenient prison, situated in Island street, near Thomas-street, in an open part of the city, and far preferable to the obscure den on the Merchants-quay, where the unhappy prisoners were in hourly danger of being buried in the ruins of the nodding fabric. Humanity is due to all men, and particularly so to the children of misery, who suffer sufficiently by the deprivation of their Liberty, without having additional misfortunes heaped upon them.

MAYNOOTH.

MAYNOOTH.

A PRETTY large market town, in the County of Kildare, three miles and a half beyond Leixlip, and eleven and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It was built by the late Duke of Leinster, is regularly laid out, and consists of pretty good houses. There is a Charter-school here for forty boys, which was opened the 27th of July, 1750. The Right Honourable Robert Earl of Kildare, bequeathed five hundred pounds towards the building; and his Grace the late Duke of Leinster granted to the Incorporated Society fourteen acres of land; rent-free for ever, towards its support. There are two fairs held here in the year, for the sale of horses, cattle, and chapmen's wares, on the 4th of May, and 19th of September.

Not above half a mile from Maynooth is Carton, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Leinster, to which there is a fine road from the town, with lofty elm trees on each side. This seat we have described under its proper head.

MEATH HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital, situated on the Coombe, was appointed the County Infirmary for the County
of

of Dublin, by act of Parliament in the year 1774. It was at first instituted for the relief of poor manufacturers in the Earl of Meath's Liberty, and is supported by private subscriptions. Subscribers paying twenty guineas become governors for life ; and such as pay three guineas annually are governors for one year, having a power at all times, when there is a vacancy, or upon any sudden emergency, of sending a patient into the house. The number of patients relieved by this institution sufficiently evinces its utility ; it having for above twenty-four years past supported annually from two hundred and fifty to three hundred interns, and relieved by medicine and attendance at least three thousand externs yearly.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL.

IN the year 1734 Mrs. Mary Mercer gave the large stone house, at the end of Stephen-street, for an Hospital for the reception of sick poor ; and by a deed of conveyance, appointed governors and directors of the Hospital : The ground on which the house stands, being glebe, was given by Dr. Whittingham, the then Archdeacon of Dublin. At the same time the City of Dublin gave fifty pounds towards fitting up the house,

house, and soon after several charitable persons having contributed to the undertaking, by the 17th of August, 1734, ten beds were fitted up for the reception of sick poor; and immediately filled. The Physicians and Surgeons, who were appointed governors, gave their attendance gratis; and several eminent Druggists and Apothecaries subscribed annually towards supplying the Hospital with medicines. As more contributions came in, the number of beds was increased to forty; and in 1738, aided by a legacy of Captain Hayes, the governors built a considerable addition to the house on ground given for that purpose by Dr. Whittingham. Since that time the number has been gradually increased to sixty-two, which are constantly full. The number of out-patients, who receive advice and medicines at the Hospital, have also increased yearly; so that in one year it amounted to near four thousand two hundred.

Beside casual benefactions, there were annual subscriptions to the amount of an hundred and forty pounds. But the chief support of this useful institution has been the benefit arising yearly from a Musical Performance at St. Andrew's Church.

The Governors were incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1750; by which they can legally

recover

recover legacies, receive donations, and purchase lands. By this act the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and the Minister, Church-wardens and Parishioners of the Parish of St. Peter, are impowered to grant in fee-farm, to the Governors of this Hospital, such part of their ground contiguous to the house, as may hereafter be found necessary towards its enlargement. There is also a clause in the act framed to perpetuate the gratuitous attendance of the Physicians and Surgeons.

M E R V I L L E.

THE beautiful seat of the Right Hon. John Foster, one mile beyond Donnybrook, and three miles from the Castle of Dublin. The house is of brick, and is large and handsome, having very convenient offices and pleasant gardens belonging to it.

MICHAN'S CHURCH.

THIS is a plain, but neat structure. In the Church-yard was interred that firm patriot Dr. Lucas;

Lucas; to whose memory a tomb-stone was placed here by his friend Sir Edward Newenham, a man of a soul congenial to the worthy Doctor's. By the desire of Sir Edward, the Author of this work wrote the inscription; part of which is as follows:

Sacred to the Memory of
C H A R L E S L U C A S, M. D.
 Late Representative in Parliament

For the City of Dublin:

Whose incorruptible Integrity, unconquered Spirit,

Profound Judgment, and glorious Perseverance

In the great Causes

Of LIBERTY and his COUNTRY,

Endeared him to his Constituents,

And extorted the Applause

Of every Son of FREEDOM and INDEPENDENCE.

LUCAS! Hibernia's Friend, her Boast and Pride,

Her pow'rful Bulwark, and her skilful Guide!

Firm in the Senate, steady to his Trust,

Unmov'd by Fear, and obdolutely just.

MILTOWN.

A LARGE and pleasant village, two miles from the Castle of Dublin; much frequented

by

by the citizens a few years ago, and still a great thoroughfare for them, when they go on parties of pleasure to Powerscourt, the Dargle and Waterfall.

On the left of the bridge in this place is one of those forts or raths that are so common in this kingdom, and that are generally ascribed to the Danes; but so little of its primitive form remains, that few persons would know by its present appearance what it originally was.

MONKSTOWN.

AN agreeable little village, a mile beyond the Black-rock, and five miles, and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. There are many gentlemen's seats near this place.

MOUNT MERRION.

THE seat of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, and inhabited by the Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, Attorney-General. It is four miles from the Castle of Dublin, and within half a mile of Stillorgan. It is finely situated, on rising ground,

is

is a large and handsome edifice, and the demesne adjoining is well improved.

MOUNT VENUS.

A SMALL village, two miles and a quarter beyond Rathfarnham, lying on the right, and five miles from the Castle of Dublin. As this place, agreeable to its appellation, is situated on a mount or hill, it is greatly exposed to the wind, but the air, though sharp, is pure and wholesome; so much so, and so general is the opinion entertained of its salubrity, that Mount Venus is much resorted to by those who would preserve or recover their health.

Montpelier, a very large stone house, the property of the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, stands a little to the right of Mount Venus. It has not been inhabited ever since it was first erected, as far as I can learn.

NAAS.

THIS is the assize town of the County of Kildare, alternately with Athy, Naas assizes being

being generally held in spring, and Athy in the summer. It is situated on the great southern road, fifteen miles from the Castle of Dublin, and within nine miles and a half of Kildare.

It was antiently a place of very great consequence, having been the residence of the Kings of Leinster, and Parliaments frequently being held here. On the arrival of the English, in the reign of Henry II. it was strongly fortified; many castles were erected, the ruins of which are still visible; and in the civil wars it served as a strong hold, and was considered as of the utmost importance. It is at present a stranger to its former splendor, and enjoying no manufactures or commerce, depends chiefly on the great resort of people, the assizes bring to it, or on the travellers who pass through it.

In the twelfth century the Baron of Naas founded a priory here, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for regular canons of the order of St. Augustin: And in the centre of the town, the family of Eustace erected a monastery for Dominican friars, dedicated to St. Eustachius.

At the entrance of the town, on the right hand, is a Danish Mount, or at least a Mount that is generally ascribed to the Danes. These
Mounts,

Mounts, that are so common in this kingdom, were raised for various purposes. Some of them served as forts to retire to in times of danger; some were raised as memorials of battles fought; some were as monuments of burial for persons of note, slain in the field of battle; and others were for assemblies of the people to debate on public or private affairs.

Half a mile beyond Naas are the ruins of Jigginstown-house, formerly a most magnificent structure, built by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, and intended as a country residence for the Viceroy of this kingdom, but never finished. There are three fairs here in the year, on the 17th March, on Ascension-day, and on Whit-monday.

N A U L.

A VILLAGE, within eight miles of Drogheda, and fourteen from the Castle of Dublin. It is but small, and enjoys no great trade; but being in one of the roads to Drogheda from Dublin, and a mile and a half nearer than the great post road, it is sometimes favoured with the company of travellers. But abstracted from this consideration, there is another that has no small

small weight with the curious, which is a natural curiosity, deserving inspection, to be seen near it. This is a very romantic and beautiful Glen, overhung with rocks, and wherein are many caves. The old Castle of Naul stands boldly situated over this fine natural curiosity, through which a small murmuring stream winds its course, dividing the counties of Dublin and Meath; and at a smaller distance lower down, it forms a fine waterfall, called the Roches.

Not far from Naul was born the celebrated CAROLAN, whose musical compositions are so plaintively-pleasing, and so generally admired.

NEPTUNE.

THE beautiful seat of that great and upright Judge, Lord EARLSFORT, near the Black Rock, and four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. The situation is extremely pleasant, being on rising ground and quite rural; the air is pure, and the demesne is well wooded, and well watered. His lordship is making very elegant and extensive improvements, which will not only render this delightful retreat more commodious to its noble possessor, but an ornament

to the country.—May every Zephyr bring fragrance on his wings; may every gentle gale waft health to that great personage, who, possessing the noblest attribute of humanity, an emanation of the DIVINITY! holds the scales of Justice with so even, so steady an hand!—While an EARLSFORT graces the judgment seat, FRAUD and INIQUITY hide their recreant heads, HYPOCRISY drops his mask, OPPRESSION threatens in vain; and INTEGRITY and INNOCENCE, freed from the chains which INJUSTICE and PERSECUTION had loaded them with, exult in their deliverance, and with streaming eyes and uplifted hands, invoke HEAVEN's great tribunal for blessings on the man that had rescued them from ruin!

*O mihi tam longè maneat pars ultima vitæ
Spiritus, et quantum sat erit tua dicere facta!*

VIRG.

NEWCASTLE.

A SHABBY village, honoured with the name of a borough town, that returns as many members to the great senate of the nation as the City of Dublin, or Trinity College! This Apology for a Borough is two miles from Clondalkin,

kin, and seven from Dublin. It has two fairs in the year, for the sale of cattle and pedlars wares; the first on the 9th of May, the other on the 8th of October.

NEWGATE.

THE old Gaol in Corn-market, having fallen to decay, and being too small for the great increase of malefactors, a new one was determined on; for which purpose a large piece of ground, called the Little Green, near Capel-street, was chosen, in order to erect a prison, wherein security, convenience, and the prevention of the communication of contagious diseases, might be equally answered.

The foundation stone of the present Newgate was laid the 28th October, 1773, by the late Lord Annally, Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench. The work was carried on from a design of Mr. Cooley, and under his inspection, with all the expedition the nature of such a building would admit of. The expence amounted to about sixteen thousand pounds, and was raised by taxes on the inhabitants, except two thousand pounds granted by the Parliament.

Newgate

Newgate is a large quadrangular pile, extending one hundred and seventy feet in front, and nearly as many in depth. The principal front is on the East side, next to Abbey-street, and consists of a centre built of mountain stone, rusticated and crowned with a pediment. On each side is a plain facade of black lime-stone; and at the external angles are four round towers, with a cavity carried up in each, through which the filth of the gaol is conveyed. On the left side of the entrance is the guard-room, over which is the chapel, and to the right are the gaoler's apartments.

After passing the gate-way, is a door that leads to the press-yards. The press-yard on the left is for the men, from which there is a passage to the apartments in the East front, for the evidences for the crown, and adjoining this is a large room for the transports. Another door from the press-yards communicates with the felon's squares, wherein are the cells, twelve on each floor, with a stair-case to each.

In the centre of the South side is the cistern or reservoir, to which the water is raised by an engine, and thence conveyed to the different cells. On each side of the cistern is the infirmary, divided into two parts for the separation of sexes.

The cells for those under sentence of death are gloomy mansions indeed !

They strike black horror to the inmost soul,
And freeze the blood of even harden'd guilt !

They compose the cellarage of the East front, and are nine in number.

There are two common halls to the prisoners yards, where they are allowed the liberty to walk, and in which are fires during the winter season.

Particular care seems to have been taken in the construction of this gaol to prevent the gaol distemper, by assigning each prisoner a separate cell, of which there are ninety-seven, exclusive of rooms for transports and others, and those apartments which Mr. Gaoler has for the accommodation of his *rich tenants*.

Among the errors of this structure the narrowness of the stairs is not the least, as it prevents the free circulation of air. The chapel too, from its situation in the upper floor, is very difficult of access to those prisoners who are in irons. But these are of small consequence, compared to that capital one, of building the gaol in such a manner, that escapes from it have been frequent beyond measure. The advocates for the architect indeed excuse him, by insisting that he

he performed his duty, executed the work properly, and that the frequency of escapes must be imputed to another cause. What that cause is, the reader, without being an Oedipus, may easily guess.—It may not be amiss to observe, that a new method of executing malefactors has been lately practised. Instead of their being carried through the city in carts, they are led to the front of the gaol, and being placed there on a sliding gallery, at a fixed time it sinks, and they remain suspended; an awful spectacle, and a terrible example to the surrounding multitude!

NICHOLAS'S HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital in Francis-street, is united with that of St. Catherine's, the first of the kind in that populous part of the City. It was opened the 1st of April, 1753, and is capable of receiving forty intern surgical patients. Two skilful Physicians visit twice each week, viz. Tuesday and Friday; and five Surgeons attend alternately every morning from eight o'clock until ten.

Every Monday, at twelve o'clock, is appointed for the reception of patients (sudden accidents excepted) each bringing a certificate signed by three Subscribers.

N O C K - L I O N .

A SMALL, but pleasantly situated village, half a mile beyond Temple-oge, and three miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. The air here, proceeding from the mountains, is pure and keen. Near two miles beyond this is Montpelier-house, belonging to the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly.

N O D D Y .

THIS is a vehicle peculiar to Ireland. It is a single-horse chaise, with a seat for the driver upon the shafts. The animal that draws the carriage is generally as lean as Rosinante, the famed steed of La Mancha's knight; and the animal that drives, is generally as dirty and as greasy as a Dublin butcher. The rump of the horse, in this elegant and delicate instrument of conveyance, is just at the driver's mouth; and the rump of the driver is at the mouth of the person in the chaise.—I know not certainly whence the Noddy has its name; but am inclined to think it must be from its nodding motion.

For the rate of a Noddy, if any person desires to ride in it, for pleasure or for penance, see CARRIAGES.

OLD

O L D B A W N.

A LITTLE village, three quarters of a mile on the left of Tallagh, and four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It enjoys a sweet air, and is situated in the midst of fine meadow fields.

O L D B R I D G E.

THIS structure well deserves its name, it being a most precious monument of antiquity!—It was rebuilt in 1428, and was before that time called Dublin-bridge. It is in much the same condition as Ormond-bridge, and should be dealt with in the same manner.

O L D C O N N A U G H T.

A VILLAGE, within a mile and a half of Bray, and eight miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It boasts of nothing remarkable, but enjoys a pure air, is sweetly situated, and a great thorough-fare for travellers.

OLD MERRION.

A SMALL village, two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, where there are the ruins of an old Church and Castle.

ORMOND BRIDGE.

THIS Bridge was built in the year 1684, in the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Ormond. It is a poor structure, and in a condition that threatens destruction to those who pass over it. It has indeed been frequently repaired, and patched up, to serve the purpose of a temporary convenience; but like other patched-up things, is scarce worth its cost. The only effectual *reparation*, must be its *destruction*.

OUZEL GALLEY.

A SOCIETY so named, whose purpose of determining commercial differences by arbitration, is extremely laudable; as it supersedes the necessity of persons going to law, and perhaps ruining themselves and families in litigating matters that are of little moment. This excellent Society applies the costs that the parties are decreed to pay to charitable purposes.

The

The many benefits that have arisen to society from this antient institution have been so universally confessed, that the applications to it are continually encreasing.

CAPTAIN.

Theophilus Thompson, Esq;

LIEUTENANTS.

Travers Hartley, Esq; Jos. Lynam, Esq;

Henry Bevan, Esq; John La Touche, Esq;

Samuel Dick, Esq; John Patrick, Esq;

Robert Black, Esq; John Sutton, Esq;

Rich. Thwaites, Esq; G. G. Hoffman, Esq;

George Sutton, Esq; Jeremiah Vickers, Esq;

William Barton, Esq; Abra. Wilkinson, Esq;

Daniel Marston, Esq; Hugh Crothers, Esq;

John Marsden, Esq; Leland Crosthwaite, Esq;

Robert Magee, Esq; Wm. Alexander, jun. Esq;

William Bryan, Esq; James Hartley, Esq;

Will. Alexander, Esq; Frederick Geale, Esq;

J. Dawson Coates, Esq; Alex. Armstrong, Esq;

Joseph Pike, Esq; George Maquay, Esq;

James Frood, Esq; Alex. Kirkpatrick, jun.

William Colvill, Esq; Esq;

Alexander Jaffray, Esq; Joseph Goff, Esq;

Joshua Pim, Esq; John Hendrick, Esq;

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Christopher Deey, Public Notary, No. 16,
Crampton-court.

P A C K E T S.

THOUGH this work is chiefly designed to give accounts of *Places*, and natural and artificial curiosities near them, yet commerce being also a material, though subordinate consideration, we shall allot a page to the account of

His MAJESTY'S PACKETS *sailing between*
DUBLIN and HOLY-HEAD, N. WALES,
PARKGATE, and LIVERPOOL.

HOLY-HEAD, and N. WALES.

BESSBOROUGH, Wm. Goddard, Marine Hotel, Rogerfon's-quay.

Clermont, Richard Taylor, No. 12, George's-street.

Dartmouth, Ed. Hartwell, Marine Hotel, Rogerfon's-quay.

Hillsborough, John Shaw, Marine Hotel, Rogerfon's-quay.

Le Despencer, James Furness, Marine Hotel, Rogerfon's-quay.

P A R K G A T E.

The King, Richard Hammond, Royal Exchange Coffee-house.

The

The Prince of Wales, John Heird, Royal Exchange Coffee-house.

LIVERPOOL.

The Duke of Leinster, Robert Pearson.

Earl of Charlemont, William Rain.

Fly, John Ormsby.

Hawke, Robert Griffith.

Prince of Orange, John Duty.

Enquire at the Houses of Intelligence, George's-quay.

PALMERSTOWN.

A VILLAGE, one mile beyond Chapel-Izod, and three miles three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. It stands on very high ground, enjoys a serene air, and is much frequented by travellers, on account of its being in the great road to Lucan, Leixlip, Mullingar and Longford. There is a great horse fair held here annually on the 21st of August.

The Provost has a most beautiful seat at this place; and there are many very pleasant and agreeable villas and seats near it.

P A R A D I S E - R O W.

A MOST agreeable and pleasant place, at the upper end of Dorset-street, that has a greater resemblance to a sweet country village, than an appurtenance of Dublin. It is situated on pretty high ground, and in a dry soil; and on account of its rural appearance, and the purity of its air, is the residence of many persons of easy fortunes, and wealthy citizens, whose houses and villas here are remarkably neat and elegant, and rendered more commodious by having good gardens belonging to them.—There is a very good boarding-school kept here by Mr. COYNE, who teaches the classics, and usual branches of education: And opposite to Mr. Coyne's, writing is taught in an approved method, and on just and rational principles, by Mr. Fergus Vaughan, writing-master.

P A R K, P H O E N I X.

THIS is a most delightful and beautiful place. It is sweetly diversified with woodland, champaign and rising grounds, has several fine pieces of water in it, is interspersed with magnificent and handsome

handsome seats, and well stocked with deer. It is about seven miles in circumference, and was part of the lands belonging to the monastery of St. John of Jerufalem, on the scite of which the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham now stands.

The gate next the city opens into the Park on two roads; the one planted on each side with clumps of trees at equal distances, leading through the centre of the Park to its extremity, near three miles; the other goes round the Park in a winding direction near the wall.

In the middle of the Park is a large well grown wood, in the centre of which is a ring, where coaches run round the figure of a Phoenix burning in her nest, erected by the Earl of Chesterfield, when Lord Lieutenant, on the top of a large fluted Corinthian pillar, about forty feet high.

There are in this Park the elegant seats of the Lord Lieutenant and his principal Secretary, Lord Leitrim, the Right Honourable Mr. Gardiner, and Sackville Hamilton, Esq; as also a magazine of powder, and a battery of twenty-two iron cannon.

At the further end, near Chapel-Izod, is the Hibernian School, with a very neat chapel belonging

ing to it, erected in 1773 of hewn stone, with a steeple adorned with a beautiful cupola.

PARLIAMENT.

THIS is the Supreme Court of the kingdom, convened by the King's writ, and generally sits every year. It consists of a house of Lords and Commons. Of the former, many are English or British Peers, or Commons of Great Britain. The number of Commons amount to three hundred. Since the accession of his present Majesty, Parliaments have been rendered octennial. The representation of the people is in many instances partial and inadequate; and a Parliamentary Reform, which the true friends of Ireland have laboured much to obtain, is devoutly to be wished. Whatever place-men and pensioners have insinuated, it is incontestably true, that as long as a majority of the commons is composed of members for rotten boroughs, and where a few individuals are devoted to the selfish or imperious will of a still smaller number of lords or absolute grandees, a spirit of venality must pervade the political system through all the departments of state, corrupt the representatives, and destroy the

the freedom of the legislative body. If Parliaments were still more limited in their duration, it would be better for the public, and greatly promote the national prosperity. The laws are made by the House of Lords and Commons, after which they are sent to England for the royal approbation; when, if approved of by his Majesty and Council, they pass the great seal of England, and are returned.

It may not be unnecessary to observe here, that previous to 1782, the English Parliament had assumed a power to make laws to bind the people of Ireland, in virtue of the statute of the sixth of George I. declaring "that the kingdom of Ireland, ought to be subordinate to, and dependant upon the imperial crown of Great Britain;" but in that memorable year, the Irish nation, feeling their own strength by means of their Volunteer Associations, obtained a formal repeal of that galling statute; and the appellant jurisdiction of the British house of Peers in Irish causes was also given up; so that the kingdom of Ireland is now fully and completely emancipated from the jurisdiction of the British Parliament.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

THIS is a very august pile, and admirably constructed in all its parts. It was executed from the design of the ingenious Mr. Caffels, at the expence of about forty thousand pounds.

The front is a grand portico, in form of the Greek Π . supported by lofty columns of Portland stone. Viewed from Grafton-street, or College-green, it has a noble and majestic appearance; and the additional buildings now making, will render it still more august and striking.

The internal parts have also many beauties, and have been deservedly admired. The manner in which the building is lighted has been much approved. The House of Commons is of a particular, but convenient form. It is an octagon, and covered with an oblate dome, which not appearing from the street, gives a heaviness to the perspective, and the want of statues over the portico increases it; but could it be viewed in its geometrical elevation, it would appear a very light structure.

The House of Commons is supported by columns of the Ionic order, that rise from an amphitheatrical

phitheatrical gallery, elegantly balustraded with iron, where strangers hear the debates.

The House of Peers is more remarkable for its convenience than elegance; but the additions now making for the accommodation of this august assembly, we doubt not, will possess both. Here are two pieces of tapestry well executed by a Dutch artist; a representation of the battle of the Boyne, and that of Aughrim.

PASS—IF YOU CAN.

THIS noted Pass is two miles and a quarter beyond Finglafs, and five miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. As it is in the direct road to Slane, it is greatly frequented, but is not of much importance in itself.

Near this place is Plunket Castle, great part of which is in good preservation, and inhabited. It is agreeably situated in the midst of a plantation of trees.

PATRICIANS.

PATRICIANS.

THE Patricians are a most useful and large body of men, who contribute towards maintaining of a number of orphans, destitute of friends and support. Their number is indeterminate. Every well disposed person is at liberty to belong to the Society, on entering his name as a subscriber, and engaging to pay the subscription, which is only an annual sum of six English shillings. Many Societies are founded for trivial or bad purposes; but this is a charitable institution, that cannot be too highly praised. There is a weekly meeting of the committee, held every Monday, to settle the accounts, at the Struggler, in Cook-street; at which place the names of subscribers may be entered, or at the treasurer's, Mr. Nicholas Tallon, No. 10, Pill-lane. The Author of this work has long been a member of this Society, and from a regard to it, and to further the good and benevolent purposes of its institution has given this account; and recommends to all persons that have the means to do good, to contribute to its assistance; as the supporting of orphans may be the means of rescuing numbers from destruction, and making those become useful members of the community who might otherwise have proved a nuisance to it.

PATRICK,

PATRICK, ST. ORDER OF.

THIS Order was instituted the 5th of February, 1783, and the installation of the first Knights was performed on the 17th of March following, being St. Patrick's festival. It consists of the Sovereign, and fifteen other Knights Companions. The Lord Lieutenants for the time being officiate as Grand Masters of the Order; and the Archbishop of Armagh is the Prelate, the Archbishop of Dublin the Chancellor, and the Dean of St. Patrick the Register of the Order. The Knights are installed in the Cathedral of St. Patrick. Their robes are splendid, and the badge is three crowns united together on a cross, with the motto round it, *Quis separabit*, 1783, fastened by a harp to the imperial crown. A star of eight points encircles it on the coat.

PAWNBROKERS.

PAWNBROKING was legalized here by Act of Parliament in 1786. The Pawnbrokers, or Pledge-dealers, have, in no small degree, injured their brethren in iniquity the Discounters, or fifty per cent men. The rates of interest
these

these honest Pawn-brokers are allowed are quite exorbitant; but they are not to be so much blamed for taking, as those who permitted them to take such exorbitant interest; which is no less than eighteen pence for the loan of five shillings for a year; six shillings for a pound; and twenty-five shillings for the use of five pounds, exclusive of what they charge for entries or duplicates, and for a month's interest, if an article, as is common, is redeemed in a few days. These items, added together, will make the interest they receive for small sums upwards of fifty per cent; so that the heaviest burthen of this oppressive act falls on the shoulders of those who are the least able to bear it. These usurious Pawnbrokers, or pawnbroking Usurers, may now cheat according to law; and woe be-tide those unfortunate wretches who fall into their claws! since they make the poor and necessitous still poorer and more necessitous by act of Parliament. The thoughtless and inconsiderate are encouraged to be spendthrifts by the facility with which they may get money on pledges, and the numbers that will keep them in countenance. But this is not all—thieves and robbers, that knew not where to deposit the fruits of their labours, are now no longer at a loss. The *Three Blue Balls* are hung out as a general invitation to the master's storehouse. The invitation is accepted. The hardy sons of industry hasten to their

their *Unbles*. They crowd their doors. They deposite their various spoils. They receive the fees; and after spending those fees in riot and dissipation, they again pursue the same courses, till at length, unable to provide more food for the lion's maw, and reduced to the utmost distress, instead of revisiting the Three Blue Balls, they take three leaden ones, and putting them in their pistol, they send them, in a fit of desperation, through their brains, and post red-hot to the devils. If bankruptcies now increase, we need not be surpris'd, for there are Pawnbrokers to cause them. If extravagance and wickedness of all sorts abound, we need not be surpris'd, for there are Pawnbrokers to feed it. If robberies and burglaries are more frequently committed than formerly, we need not be surpris'd, for there are Pawnbrokers that encourage them. If apprentices and journeymen now rob their masters more than usual, we need not be surpris'd, for there are Pawnbrokers to receive the stolen goods. Bankrupts formerly robbed only their creditors, in their shops; but they now rob the public at large on the king's high-way: Thus the scene of action is changed, though the business is the same. The Three Blue Balls tell bankrupt thieves and highwaymen where to bring their spoils, and offer present pay for themselves, and good quarters for their plunder. Let then tradesmen

tradesmen not despair, though they repeatedly become bankrupts. Let them not suffer their noble spirits to be cast down; for though their cruel creditors are their foes, the Pawnbrokers will be their friends, while they have any thing to *pop*. Nay, although a tradesman has had action upon action, and execution upon execution against him—although he has led a life of debauchery and villainy—been guilty of every act of meanness and wickedness—has repeatedly become a bankrupt, in consequence of his keeping company with whores, and following extravagant courses—has secreted himself from his creditors, till commissions of bankruptcy have dragged him from his dark lurking place, and held him forth as an object of detestation;—yet even such an unprincipled wretch, such a monster of iniquity need not absolutely despair. The highway, if he has courage proportioned to his want and wickedness, may still be resorted to. Pistols are still to be found. Pawnbrokers shops will still be open to receive the booty he may take. He may still have it in his power to fly from justice, if he has a sharp look out. Or, should he be taken, it is not wholly improbable, that he may escape making his exit before a greasy and a gaping populace at Tyburn in London, or on a gallows in any other country, with his hempen neckcloth on, and

and his shoes off, provided the credulous public will let him be in their *books* again, and put it in his power to become a bankrupt a third time.

PENAL LAWS, SOME ACCOUNT OF.

THESE, in a general sense, signify laws that are enacted under particular penalties; but they are usually applied to some severe laws against the Roman Catholics, which are now happily repealed. Some of these laws were a disgrace to the code in which they were found, and severe satires on the national character. Like those of Draco, they murdered humanity, and were written in blood. I have characterized these laws in another place in these terms: "Were I to speak of these laws in the spirit of a Sterne, I would say, that while they were penning, the good angels lamented the fate preparing for unhappy creatures, and sought to avert it; but being unable, they heaved sighs and vented groans of unutterable anguish, while all hell shouted for joy." This extract is from my pamphlet on the *Cruelty and Impolicy of the Penal Laws*, which I first published under the signature of an ENGLISH PROTESTANT, but avowed in the second, third, and

and fourth editions. I am happy in reflecting, that the timely publication of this performance, just before the very important debates in Parliament on the repeal of the Penal Laws against the Roman Catholics, had some small share in contributing to the enfranchisement of that worthy and loyal body of men.

PHILIPSBURGH.

A BEAUTIFUL village, a quarter of a mile beyond Ballybough Bridge, and a mile and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It is almost entirely composed of very neat and elegant houses belonging to the citizens of Dublin and others, and used as their summer residence.

PHIPPSBOROUGH.

A VERY handsome village, built within a very few years, and consisting of neat and elegant houses, half a mile beyond the Linen Hall, and a mile and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, in the road to Finglass.

PORTO

P O R T O B E L L O.

A VERY pleasant suburb of Dublin, a little beyond Kevin's Port, in the road to Rathmines. There is here a house for the reception of persons disordered in their senses, under the care of Mr. Redmond Boat, Surgeon, conducted on such principles of skill and humanity, as render it a public benefit.

At a small distance from this house is Mr. Boat's seat, called Boatfield. The house is of brick, and built in an elegant taste, with a very handsome lawn before it, and a good garden behind it. It is beautifully situated on a rising ground, has an extensive prospect, and enjoys a pure air.

 POST-OFFICE, GENERAL.

ESTABLISHED by Act of Parliament in 1784, previous to which time the Post-office of this kingdom was considered as a branch of the English Post-office. The building erected for this purpose is on the South side of College-green. There are two Post-masters general, a Secretary,

Secretary, Treasurer, Accomptant-general, resident Surveyor, and Comptroller. The Penny-post is under the direction of the same officers, established for the conveyance of letters, to all parts throughout the city and its environs.

POWERSCOURT.

THIS is the noble and elegant seat of Lord Viscount Powerscourt, eight miles and a quarter beyond Miltown, and ten and a half from the Castle of Dublin. The house stands in a very beautiful situation, on the side of a mountain, half-way between its bare top, and an irriguous vale at its foot. In front, and spreading among woods on either side, is a lawn, whose surface is beautifully varied in gentle declivities, hanging to a winding river. The front of the house is an extensive range of hewn stone, ornamented with pilasters in a good style; but is particularly remarkable for a magnificent and spacious Egyptian hall, supported by fluted Corinthian columns of a great thickness, and executed in the true Palladian style, by the late Mr. Cassels, who built the Parliament House, the Lying-in Hospital, and Leinster House.

The

The demefne is very extenfive and beautiful, and the Park particularly enchanting. You enter between two vaft maffes of mountains covered with wood, forming a vale fattered with trees, through which a river flows on a broken, rocky channel. You follow this vale till it is loft in a moft uncommon manner, the ridges of mountains clofing in one great amphitheatre of wood. Here you are amazed and charmed at the fight of a moft beautiful *waterfall*, the water burfting from a rock and tumbling down in prodigious fheets from a height of feveral hundred feet. At the bottom is a fpot of velvet turf, from which riles a clump of oaks, and through their ftems, branches and leaves, the falling water is feen as a back ground, with an effect more picturesque than can be well imagined. The water falls behind fome large fragments of rock, and turns to the left, down a ftrong channel, under the fhade of a wood. This fine natural curiofity muft not only charm every perfon that has a juft tafte for the fublime and beautiful, but even thofe that have no great relifh for the works of nature or of art.

POWERSCOURT-HOUSE.

THIS noble edifice is fituated on the Eaft fide of William-ftreet, and was erected by the prefent

K

Lord

Lord Viscount Powerscourt. As a private building, it may be classed among the first in the City; but by a fatality that seems peculiar to Ireland, the same blunder in the choice of situation that has been made in the greater part of our public buildings, has been made in this; there being no place whence it can be seen to advantage.

The principal front to William-street is remarkable for the beauty of the design, and excellence of the workmanship, and was built of mountain-stone, obtained from his Lordship's estate. The ascent to the house is by a double flight of steps, of a singular yet convenient form, that leads to a portico, supported by four columns of the Doric order. The first story is enriched by rustic arched windows, and an entablature of the Doric order, which is continued throughout the front, and the two gates connected with it, that appear as wings on each side. Over the gates are pediments of the same order. In the centre of the second story is a Venetian window of the Ionic order; and the windows at each side are ornamented with pedestals, architrave, frieze, cornice and pediment. The windows in the attic story are decorated by architraves, &c. in a good taste. Above this, supporting a pedestal work, is a cornice, with a pediment in the centre, in which are a coronet and

and other ornaments. Elevated above the rest of the front, is a quadrangular building, neatly ornamented, that serves for an observatory, and commands a fine prospect of the harbour, and parts adjacent to Dublin.

The apartments are judiciously distributed, and embellished in a fine taste. The collection of pictures contains several capital pieces.

PRIEST-HOUSE.

A VERY small village, half a mile beyond Donnybrook, and two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It boasts of nothing remarkable, nor requires a long description.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

MANY have been the criticisms, and profound the remarks on this fabric. For the entertainment of the reader, we give two descriptions, opposed to each other. *Utrum horum mavis accipe*; for, *Quot Homines, tot Sententiae*.

"The Provost's House," says an ingenious DELINEATOR, "is erected on the East side of Grafton-street, near the College: The plan is chiefly taken from a House in Great Burlington-street, London, designed by the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork. In point of architectural elegance, *it may be ranked in the first class of structures* in this kingdom. The front is built of free-stone, and is *richly embellished*, in the first story, by isicle and rusticated work, and in the second, by a range of pilasters in the Doric order, with their entablature and pedestals; between each of them, under the windows, are *handsome balustrades*, and in the centre, a Venetian window of the Tuscan order; the apartments are *judiciously disposed* and *elegantly decorated*. The offices, which are detached from the house, and appear as wings, *are in a fine taste*, and very commodious."

HARRIS.

Hear now what the other gentleman says; who is not only a Delineator, but a DOCTOR.

"The Provost's House has an elegant little front, entirely of Portland stone; yet altogether I cannot say *that it pleases my eye*. It is a close copy of a house in London, one side of which looks into Cork-street, and the other into Burlington-street; but the architect, *like other* SER-

VILE

VILE IMITATORS, not knowing how to avail himself of his original, nor considering that its depth, which exceeded its length, was screened at both ends by the contiguous houses, left the end of this *naked* and *unadorned*, without even a range of windows to interrupt the *deformity*; so that, seen diagonally from College-green, it produces a *most awkward effect*; for the facade and gable, though joined together, are evidently *not of a piece.*"

CAMPBELL.

And now what shall we say to these ingenious and ingenuous delineators, who white-wash and black-ball the very same object? Whose descriptions of the same object, like limners, portraits of the very same personage, their different tastes and skill have made to resemble both an angel of light and a goblin damn'd. What shall we say indeed? for

"Who can decide when Doctors disagree?"

QUEEN'S BRIDGE.

THIS bridge was erected on the scite of Arran-bridge, a mean structure, built in 1684, and destroyed by the floods in October, 1763.

With its new name, it has assumed a very elegant form. It consists of three arches, and is an hundred and forty feet in length. It has foot-passages, raised and flagged, handsome balustrades, and ornamental decorations, in a chaste style. It was designed and executed under the inspection of Colonel Vallancey, a learned Englishman, and the best Irish scholar in the universe. "He is," says Dr. Campbell, "a gentleman, whose acquaintance alone is worth a journey to Ireland. He is our countryman, was bred at Eton, and is now Engineer-general of Ireland. At an age, when words and other materials of knowledge are generally collected, he betook himself to the study of the Irish language, with a diligence so successful, that he soon outstripped his teachers. To him we are indebted for the best grammar of this language, indeed the only one which deserves the name: So that the Irish nation may with little variation apply to him what Cicero says of himself, upon discovering the tomb of Archimedes: *Ita nobilissima Græcia civitas, quondam vero etiam doctissima, sui civis unius acutissimi monumentum ignorasset, nisi ab homine Arpinate didicisset.*

RAHENY. (COUNTRY.)

A PRETTY large village, a mile beyond Killester, and four miles from the Castle of Dublin.

Dublin. It is a place of no kind of trade, and hath no great buildings in it; but the church, which stands pleasantly situated on a rising ground, is a plain and neat structure.

RAHENY. (STRAND.)

THIS is a small village, about half a mile from the Raheny, mentioned in the preceding article, and called Raheny, on the *Strand*, to distinguish it from that, which is called Raheny, in the *Country*. It is four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin.

RANELAGH.

THIS was formerly the rural and beautiful seat of a Bishop of Derry; but being converted into a place of public entertainment by the present proprietor, has received such alterations and improvements, as the nature of the design required.

It is indeed a fine spot, and well laid out. The situation is agreeable, the walks are plea-

fant, and the lawn before the house is very beautiful. As to the entertainments here, they consist of pieces of instrumental music, performed by a small band, and of fire-works, occasionally exhibited. These, we think, seem not adapted to the taste of the refined and polite. In an age like the present, when every species of entertainment has been carried to a high degree of perfection, and the public expect to have their understandings gratified as well as their eyes; squibs, and rockets, and catharine wheels, and other artificial works of fire, seem rather calculated to please children and school-boys, than persons of genius and taste. But, exclusive of this consideration, there is another that obstructs the proprietor in his struggle for the public favour. A place of entertainment, like Ranelagh, too nearly interferes with that of the Lying-in Hospital, reasonably to hope for success; and no person can be so simple, as to put the one in competition with the other, whose end is so meritorious. Besides this, the weather is too uncertain, in this watry climate, for a prudent person to expect success in an entertainment that depends so much on the state of the weather, as that of Ranelagh confessedly does.

The terms of admission also, are generally found fault with, as being too high. Whether they are so in reality we pretend not to say; but

if

if the public think they are, it is to little purpose that the proprietor may be convinced in his own mind they have been fixed with moderation.

Since writing the above account, the entertainments at Ranelagh have been discontinued, and it is now used as a tavern and tea-house, under the direction of Mr. CONNOR, who kept the Bagatelle tavern, in Essex-street. The company are at liberty to walk in the gardens, and view all the improvements, without any additional expence; and as it is incontestably the most rural and sweetest spot about Dublin, the accommodations at the house are extremely good, and the charges as reasonable as those of any other place, though without the attractions that this possesses; it is hoped the proprietor will meet the encouragement that so many incitements give him a title to expect.

RATHCOOLE.

A LONG, straggling village, a mile and a half beyond the Powder Mills near Corkagh, and seven miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. The place is a full mile long, but consists almost entirely of low, ill-built houses and

thatched cabbins. There is however one very good Inn in it, kept by a Mr. LEDSAM, that has very good accommodations for travellers. It stands about the middle of the town, on the left hand as you go from Dublin.

There are three fairs held here in the year, for the sale of cattle and pedlars wares, on the 23d of April, the 18th of June, and the 9th of October.

RATHFARNHAM.

THIS is a large and well built village, two miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. It is situated in a dry soil, and enjoys a pure air. A large fair is held here annually on the 10th of July, for the sale of cattle and chapmens' wares.

The Castle at Rathfarnham, the seat of Lord Loftus, is a noble edifice. It hath very extensive and beautiful demesnes, gardens and plantations. The green-house here for foreign and scarce plants is remarkably elegant; and the aviary, containing great numbers of curious birds, hath been much admired. There is also a pheasantry here, that is esteemed the best in the kingdom.

The

The rooms in this noble Castle are very numerous, and many of them uncommonly grand and spacious. The collection of pictures, which hath been visited and admired by the best judges, was formed by Nicholas, the first Earl of Ely.

RATHMINES.

A SMALL and pleasant village, half a mile beyond Porto Bello, and a mile and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It is extremely rural, and sweetly situated in the midst of verdant fields. It is well wooded and well watered, enjoys a pure air, and has some very agreeable villas and seats near it.

At this place, in the time of the civil wars, the Duke of Ormond was defeated by the Parliament's forces, under the command of Colonel Jones, when there were four thousand killed, and three thousand taken prisoners.

RATOATH.

THIS is an old Borough town, in the County of Meath, and in the road to Navan, twelve miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and
thirteen

thirteen miles and a quarter from the town of Navan. It is poorly built, and has few persons of any consequence that live in it. It, however, possesses the privilege of returning as many members to the National Senate as the City, the County of Dublin, or Trinity College does. Can there be a stronger proof of the necessity of a Parliamentary Reform?—The church is a plain, but not inelegant structure, and erected on the ruins of an antient abbey. Near the town is a fine mount, an erection in this kingdom generally ascribed to the Danes.

RICHMOND.

A BEAUTIFUL little village, adjoining that of Ballybough, on the left-hand side of the Bridge, and one mile and a half from the Castle of Dublin. The villas and seats here are numerous and pleasant. They are chiefly inhabited by weakly citizens of Dublin, who from the bustle of business, and the incessant hurry of a noisy metropolis, find, or expect to find in this sweet retreat, that peace of mind and solid satisfaction, which a CANDID PHILOSOPHER informs them, can only result from conscious virtue, and that depends not on the casual circumstance of living in any particular place.

RINGSEND.

RINGSEND.

A VILLAGE well known, little frequented, and that has less to boast of at present, a mile and a half from the Castle of Dublin. These circumstances arise from the want of a Bridge to that place, the old one having been attacked by the overbearing floods that issued from the mountains in irresistible torrents, and completely demolished it,—about *a year and a half ago*! However incredible this may appear to strangers, it is no less strange than true. The magistracy of Dublin were occupied in things of far greater moment than attending to the hardships and inconveniencies the public in general, and the inhabitants of Ringsend in particular, might sustain from the want of a *land* passage to that place. But as their humanity is confessedly very great, there can be no doubt but they will indemnify the *Ringsendens* for the losses they have sustained by *their* neglect, and will not only pay their rents, taxes, &c. during the time they are without a Bridge, but will make them also a handsome compensation for their not venting loud complaints against *their* supineness, and for their *own* patience under afflictions.

Rign's End, Lord Chesterfield observed, on his first arrival in the Bay of Dublin, is a *Bull*, near the

the *North Bull*. His Lordship knew not the derivation of the word. The *Bull*, or *Blunder*, is not in the name, but in the perversion of it. The true name in Irish is *Rin-Ann*, which signifies the Point of the Tide; a name very descriptive of the situation of the place. In process of time, however, when the language was almost forgot, the name was still preserved, but corrupted and Anglicised; and *Rin-Ann*, by an easy change, was made *Ringfend*. For this remark I am obliged to Dr. O'Halloran of Limerick, whose letter to me, on my publications relative to Ireland, is now before me.

Ringfend was greatly frequented some years ago, but is now in a melancholy situation. It appears like a town that has experienced the calamities of war, that has been sacked by an enemy, and felt the depredations of all-conquering Time. There are, however, some good places of entertainment for the accommodation of the Citizens of Dublin and strangers who visit it; among which the tavern on the right hand of the place where the Bridge stood, kept by HARRISON, ranks the foremost.

ROCHE'S TOWN.

A PLEASANT village, three miles beyond the Black-rock, and seven from the Castle of Dublin.

Dublin. It lies pretty open, and exposed, has the sea on its left, and the mountains of Wicklow on the right. The air here is temperate and wholesome, and the place is much frequented by persons that wish to have the benefit of goats whey. The seat of Mr. Malpas here is extremely pleasant, and well situated. The house is well built, and has good gardens belonging to it. Near it is a very beautiful and remarkable Obelisk, that standing on elevated ground, is seen at a great distance, and serves as a landmark.

ROCKBROOK.

A SMALL village, two miles and a half from Temple-oge, and five miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated near the foot of the Mountains, and enjoys a remarkably pure and wholesome air.

ROUND TOWERS.

THESE Towers have long been objects of critical enquiry; but neither the time of their erection,

erection, nor the uses to which they were applied, can be exactly ascertained. Some alledge they were places of penance; others, that they were watch-towers, to give alarms from, in cases of invasion, or any public tumults; and others, that they were belfries, the name of them, in Irish, *Clogbudd*, importing a steeple with a bell. The prevailing opinion of the day is, that they were anchorite pillars, such as Simon Stylites used to sanctify himself upon: That, in order to preserve the appearance of piety in the abbey, and augment the fame of the monks; one of them, most celebrated for his austerity, used to watch and pray in an extraordinary manner; thus removed from the earth and its low cares, and holding nearer converse with the Deity.—See CLONDALKIN, LUSK, SWORDS, &c.

R U S H.

A LARGE fishing town, six miles beyond Swords, and thirteen and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It is situated on the sea-coast, between Malahide and Skerries, and has the Island of Lambay full in view, from which it is about five miles distant. The Rush ling has long been famous for its superior goodness. It is the chief manufacture

manufacture of the town, for so the curing of it may be justly called. The Citizens of Dublin, or the inhabitants of the Kingdom in general, who would have this ling in perfection, may be supplied by N. Tallon, at No. 10, in Pill-lane, who has always the very best that can be obtained, he being the proprietor of several fishing boats, and agent to the fishermen in general.

There are two fairs here annually, for the sale of horses and chapmens' goods, on the 1st of May, and the 29th of September.

SAGGARD.

A SMALL village, within a mile and a half of Rathcoole, and seven miles from the Castle of Dublin. It stands in a pleasant situation, and enjoys a fine air, but possesses nothing remarkable, or worthy the attention of a traveller.

It has three fairs in the year, for the sale of cattle and pedlars wares; one, on the first Thursday after Trinity-sunday; the second, on the 10th of October; and the third, on the 8th of November.

SANDY

SANDY MOUNT.

A VERY pleasant little village, three quarters of a mile to the right of Ringsend, and two miles from the Castle of Dublin. There are many elegant villas and sweet retreats at this place, chiefly belonging to the Citizens of Dublin.

SANTRY.

A LITTLE village, situated in the great northern-road, two miles beyond Drumcondra, and three and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin.

Santry house is a large and a noble edifice. It has fine and extensive demesnes, and excellent gardens belonging to it. The piece of water, between the house and the road is large, and adds much to the beauty of the place. This house was the property of the unfortunate Lord Santry, and now belongs to Charles Domvile, Esq.

SIMPSON'S HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital is situated in Great Britain-street, was incorporated by act of Parliament in March,

March, 1780, and was opened in November, 1781, for the reception of poor, decayed, blind and gouty men. The building is handsome, large, and convenient.

SKERRIES.

THIS is a pretty considerable fishing town, three miles and a half beyond Rush, within three miles and a quarter of Balbriggan, and fifteen miles from the Castle of Dublin. There are a good number of fishing boats belonging to this place, that are the cause of what little business it has. The town itself is ill built, but enjoys a good air; and there are several very elegant seats and villas near it.

The Skerries Rocks, or Islands, are at about two miles distance from the town. They are three in number, and are remarkable for producing large quantities of the sea weed from which the kelp is made, that is so essentially necessary in the manufacture of glass.

Holm Patrick, the most remarkable of these rocky islands, is famous for having been the residence of the tutelar Saint, or Apostle of Ireland,

land, St. Patrick; and there are still to be seen on it the venerable relics of a church dedicated to him.

STAGE COACHES.

THE ready and expeditious mode of traveling in these vehicles is of great utility to the public in general, but particularly so to persons engaged in trade, who do not keep horses. The Stage Coaches in this kingdom, till of late years, were most dangerous and wretched vehicles; but they are now nearly as agreeable and convenient as gentlemen's carriages. *See a list of the Stage Coaches, page 81.*

STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL.

IN the year 1710, Dr. Steevens, an eminent physician of Dublin, bequeathed his real estate of six hundred pounds a year to his sister Grizelda during her life; and after her decease vested it in trustees for erecting and endowing an Hospital near Dublin, for the relief and maintenance

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of curable poor persons, and to be called Steevens's Hospital.

Mrs. Steevens, becoming possessed of the estate, was desirous of seeing her late brother's intention executed; and soon after his decease purchased land between James's-street, and the Royal Hospital. In 1720 they began to build the Hospital on a more extensive plan than the fund would support; but being assisted by several considerable bequests and benefactions, she was enabled to complete two thirds of the building in July, 1733, when the Hospital was opened, and wards were furnished for the reception of forty patients, who were received about the end of 1734.

An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1729, appointing twenty-three Governors, and their successors, to be a body politic and corporate for ever, with power to purchase lands of inheritance, to the amount of 2000*l.* a year, to have a common seal, to sue and be sued, and to grant leases.

A third of the Hospital remaining unfinished, the Governors opened a subscription, which brought in 1400*l.* and as Mrs. Steevens continued to pay 450*l.* per annum, the building was soon compleated, and is a spacious square, with

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an area in the centre, and round it is a piazza that leads to the different parts of the building, which is capable of containing three hundred patients.

For some years there have been supported in the Hospital, about seventy decayed housekeepers, tradesmen, servants of both sexes, and labourers, which at ten pounds each, makes seven hundred pounds a year, besides externs, who attend for advice and medicines; but as there cannot be a registry kept of them, it is difficult to ascertain their number.

The Governors of the Hospital are empowered, by Act of Parliament, to elect officers, &c. to continue during pleasure; to punish servants and patients for misbehaviour; and to make bye-laws, rules and orders, for the good government of the Hospital. They meet frequently to inspect into and audit the accounts, and to enquire into the management of the Hospital.

The visiting days are Mondays and Fridays; and the receiving day, Monday at eleven o'clock.

The patients are to appear between eleven and twelve, with certificates of their poverty, signed by one or more Governors, or by the Minister and Church-wardens of their parishes. Persons under accidents are received at all times.

The

The number of beds at present is a hundred and three; though, as was before observed, the Hospital can contain three hundred patients.

STEPHEN'S - GREEN.

THIS is a very extensive square, one of the largest in Europe, being an English mile in circumference. It was levelled and laid out in walks for the recreation of the citizens in the year 1670. It is inclosed by a low stone wall, with entrances by gates and turnstiles at proper distances. The outer walks are gravelled and planted with trees on each side; the interior walks, which are seldom used, are divided from the other by a fosse, which serves for a drain to carry off the water from the walks and green. The inside is a spacious lawn; in the centre of which is a fine equestrian statue of his late Majesty George II. by Van Nost, round which the several corporations used to assemble, well accoutered and mounted, to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, when they perambulated the city liberties every third year. In the walks may be seen in fine weather a great resort of company; the Beau-walk in particular, being considered in the same light here, as the Mall is in St. James's Park,

Park, London, the scene of elegance and taste. The houses round the Green are remarkably handsome, and as they admit of, so they are continually receiving improvements.

STILLORGAN.

A VERY pleasant and agreeable village, two miles and a quarter beyond Donnybrook, and four miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. The air here is remarkably pure, the situation of the place, though lower than the adjacent country, is dry and wholesome, and the groves and fields wear an almost perpetual verdure. The Lord Chancellor's seat here, that was formerly the residence of the Right Hon. Philip Tisdall, is extremely elegant. It has a view of the sea, and the extensive country beyond it on one side, and of the County of Wicklow on the other. The house is large and beautiful, and the demesne extremely well cultivated. The lawn before the house, into which you enter by very large and handsome iron gates, is quite level, and well laid down. On the right of it is a most beautiful serpentine walk, through a grove composed of an infinite number of trees
and

and flowering shrubs. Near this is a pheasantry equal to any in the kingdom.

There is an Obelisk here, that is very lofty, and remarkably elegant.

SWIFT'S HOSPITAL.

THIS charitable institution, which we have before mentioned (page 40) for the support of lunatics and idiots, was founded in 1743, in consequence of a bequest of eleven thousand pounds by Dr. Jonathan Swift, the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's. This money has been expended by the trustees in the purchase of an estate, the annual produce of which is about four hundred pounds; a sum however inadequate to the purpose. The fund hath since been considerably augmented by legacies; but being still insufficient, thirty-eight lunatics and idiots only are admitted, and twelve more patients received as boarders, and put under cure, at the yearly sum of thirty guineas.

There are two large areas for the patients to exercise in; the one on the East side for men, the other on the West for women; and they

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are

are kept apart from each other by a division in the building.

It was not our intention, nor does it strictly come within the design of this work, to assume the province of public monitors, and pretend to direct the current of the public bounty; yet without arrogance we hope we may observe, that of all charitable institutions, this of providing an Hospital for Lunatics, and Idiots, is of the purest and most benevolent kind, and approaches the nearest to perfect charity, since the poor objects of it are insensible of the good that is done them, and cannot even thank their generous benefactors.

There are a few other charitable foundations, in and near Dublin; but those we have mentioned are the most considerable. Indeed, there is scarce any kind of disease, but there is some relief for in our public Hospitals, the number of which is indeed very great. But let us not boast too much of them, as we generally do; for though they are undoubted proofs of the liberality and charity of the age, many of them are standing monuments of the degeneracy and wickedness of the times, that make such institutions necessary.

SWORDS.

SWORDS.

A BOROUGH town, seven miles from the Castle of Dublin, and five miles beyond Drumcondra. It is a long, straggling place, but with very few good houses. Being situated however on the great Northern road, it has some pretty good inns, and enjoys some trade, but possesses no manufactures. As this is a potwalloping Borough, it has long been remarkable for the sharp contentions it has afforded to gentlemen who have aspired to the honour of representing it in Parliament.

There is an annual fair held at Swords for the sale of horses and pedlars wares, on the 11th of May.

In this town stands a Round Tower, in a high degree of preservation. It is seventy three feet high, and fifty or sixty distant from the church. It is of a plainer structure, and more rude and simple make, than some other edifices of the same nature in other parts. These Towers are generally ascribed to the Danes, but with what justice we pretend not to say. It is certain that their erection was prior to the age of history, but in what æra in particular cannot be ascertained.

For a further account of these Towers, see the article **CLONDALKIN**.

SYMOND'S COURT.

A PLEASANT little village, half a mile to the left of Donnybrook, and two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin.

TALLAGH.

THIS is a large village, or rather town, two miles and a half beyond Cromlin, and five miles from the Castle of Dublin. It is situated in a fine open country, and enjoys a good air. It has four fairs in the year, for the sale of cattle and chapmens' wares, on the first Tuesday in March; on the 7th of July; on the 16th of September; and on the 9th of November.

There is a very antient but noble seat here belonging to the Archbishop of Dublin. Its situation is low, but it is far from being unpleasant. The gardens are remarkably handsome, and a small

small river that runs through them forms several pleasant canals.

The Church of Tallagh is a plain but neat stone edifice, and situated at the end of the town leading to Tallagh-hill and Blessington.

TEMPLE-OGE.

AN agreeable little village, three miles from the Castle of Dublin. It boasts of nothing remarkable, but being the seat of Mr. Domville, which is extremely beautiful. The house is old, but large and convenient. The demesne about it is in the highest degree pleasing, and is very extensive. It is also well watered and well wooded.

TERRENURE.

A HANDSOME and agreeable seat, the property of Joseph Deane, Esq; two miles from the Castle of Dublin, and within half a mile of Rathfarnham. The lands near this place are

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highly

highly cultivated; and there are most beautiful walks in every part of the demesne.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

THERE are three theatres in Dublin, the Theatre-royal in Smock-alley, the Theatre in Crow-street, and that in Capel-street. As the first only is opened, we shall confine ourselves to that.

To enter into a history of the Irish stage would be a tedious labour, and foreign to our design; and to describe particularly the form of the Playhouse in Smock alley, would be useless, as it so nearly resembles playhouses in general, and that every person may form an idea of it without a verbal description.

After many revolutions, this Theatre is under the management of Richard Daly, Esq; who conducts it at least with as great abilities and decorum as any preceding manager. We remember the time when it was converted into a receptacle for wild beasts, when Shakespeare was dethroned, and equilibrists usurped his throne. But such a prostitution, we trust, will never more be

be repeated, nor such a contempt offered to majesty. Indeed, managers are not the sole offenders in such cases; the public are equally in fault, for the encouragement they give to mummery and ribaldry. And this bold truth they have been told from the very stage that they have countenanced the prostitution of.

“WHAT though sometimes you view with wond’ring

“Eyes,

“Our Gods descend, and Fiends infernal rise,

“Our *Little Devil* swing upon the Wire,

“Or Men play Sleights of Hand, or swallow Fire;

“Think not they’ve kick’d old Shakespeare out of door,

“Shakespeare shall live when such Men are no more!

“We are but Caterers for the public Taste,

“’Tis you yourselves must make the Drama chaste:

“If you discard Dice, Drinking, Dogs, and Wenches,

“The players need not play to empty benches.”

Occasional Prologue by the Author of this Work.

The prices of admission are five English Shillings for a seat in the Boxes; three Shillings the Pit; Gallery two; and upper Gallery one Shilling.

THOLSEL.

THIS edifice was reared in the year 1683, at the charge of the city. It derives its name

from the old compound word *Toll-stall*, a stall or seat, where the toll-gatherers attended to receive the tolls or customs for such goods as were liable to a city impost. Delinquents are here tried before the Lord Mayor, even for capital offences (murder and treason excepted) and matters of property for any sum under forty shillings. By a late act, commonly called the civil bill act, all debts, where the sum litigated does not exceed twenty pounds, are determined here in a summary way, and at a trifling expence. Here the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons meet to transact City business. And here the Court of Conscience is also held, at which the Alderman who has last served the office of Lord Mayor presides as judge, or in his place a *Locum Tenens*, or Deputy.

This building is a large quadrangular pile of hewn stone, supported by arches and pillars, the front of which, though somewhat the worse for wear, has a good appearance.

The statues on the top of the building, which Dr. Campbell says, he knows not whether representations of Monarchs or Mayors, are those of Charles II. and of his brother James, Duke of York, afterwards James II.

THOMAS'S

THOMAS'S CHURCH.

THIS Church is situated in Marlborough-street, opposite Gloucester-street. It was begun in 1758, and finished in 1762, being designed by, and built under the inspection of Mr. John Smith, who was the architect to several other of our public edifices.

The front of this Church is an elegant composition of Roman and Grecian architecture. Two pilasters and two three-quarter columns in the composite order, of excellent workmanship, support an entablature and pediment. In the centre of the front between the columns is a grand Corinthian door, with an angular pediment. The entablature is continued at each side from the door to the extremity of the building, where it terminates at each side with a Corinthian pilaster, and a half pilaster in the return: These support a half pediment, which meets the architrave of the composite entablature, and, though a part of the front, forms the appearance of two wings. The mouldings of the Corinthian entablature, continued between the composite columns, have no projection except in the door. Between each pilaster and column, the space is filled by a niche, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and crowned by a
L 5 pediment.

pediment. Connected to the front by a circular wall, are two advanced gates, built in a handsome style, with pediments and square pillars panelled. These gates form elegant and well-portioned wings to the body of the building, and make the entire extent of the front an hundred and eighty two feet.

The inside of the Church is well designed, and decorated by columns of the Corinthian order, which support the gallery. The communion-table is also enriched by columns of the same order, which rise to the ceiling, and whose cornice is continued through the inside. On the opposite side of the Church the same order is observed; in the middle intercolumniation of which, inclosed by a niche, is a handsome organ. In general, the ornaments are numerous, but not crowded, and the stucco work is particularly admired.

TOLLS AND CUSTOMS.

THESE are certain sums of money that are paid for the importation or exportation of particular goods and commodities; also such sums as are demanded or levied from persons for the liberty of bringing their goods or commodities into towns, fairs, or markets. These Tolls and Customs are, or ought to be, justly founded, reasonable

sonable, and legal; for the want of either of these requisites will be a sufficient foundation for persons to refuse paying them. Tolls and Customs taken from the subject, without right, is levying money contrary to law. They ought therefore to be universally known, by being set forth and mentioned in a printed list, or schedule; otherwise how is the dealer or tradesman to know what goods or commodities are subject to such tolls and customs, and to what amount? The City of Dublin have been particularly careful on this important head, by causing every kind of commodity to be expressly specified in their schedule, and the particular sum it is subject to; and do not require any Toll or Custom on any goods or commodities whatever, that are not mentioned in their schedule, nor, if they are mentioned, to a greater amount than the schedule expresses. It would take up more room than we can spare to give a list of the Tolls and Customs of Dublin, however useful it might be to the public; we shall therefore observe, that the City Schedule may be had at the Town-Clerk's office, in the Tholiel.

TRADE.

I HAVE spoke of the Trade of Dublin, in general terms, in page 44. My regard for the interests of commerce, my love for morality, and my

my zeal for the happiness of mankind induce me to mention and reprobate a Trade that is exceedingly common at present in Dublin, that of *becoming bankrupt*. This Trade was never so much practised as at present. The rage of bankruptcy has seized all orders of people. Formerly misfortunes in trade occasioned bankruptcies, and a man was looked on as extremely unfortunate when he became a bankrupt: but now bankruptcies are all the ton, and a trader becomes a bankrupt to make a fortune. Our bankrupts generally set up anew a few months after they have cheated the public. When once their certificate is granted, which is a sponge that wipes off all their scores, they open their shops with an unblushing countenance, and run in debt as much as they possibly can, with a determined resolution, as one would conclude by their extravagant way of living, and following the whores, to become bankrupts a second time, and being so fortunate as to obtain this honour, by a dextrous management, and secreting a good part of their effects, with a comfortable share of *perjury*, they soon after endeavour to set up again; and without having the least idea of retrenching, or reforming their extravagant course of life, they hope to obtain fresh credit and get into peoples' books a third time. *O tempora! O mores!*—See the character of an honest bankrupt in page 212.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded in 1591, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, under the title of *Collegia sanctæ et individue Trinitatis*, or the College of the Holy and undivided Trinity. To provide a fund for forwarding the building, the Lord deputy Fitz-Williams issued circular letters to the principal gentlemen in each barony, to entreat the benevolence of the well-disposed. Though the collection was but small, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants, the work proceeded with vigour, Thomas Smith, Mayor of Dublin, laying the first stone in March, 1591; and on the first of January, 1593, the first students were admitted; among whom was the learned and exemplary prelate Archbishop Usher. Yet as the Queen's endowment lay in Ulster, the rebellion of Tyrone, in the latter part of her Majesty's reign, had nearly put a period to it, if the state had not taken it under their immediate care and protection.

Many and great were the struggles that the infant seminary laboured under, before it attained its present splendor. But King James I. who whatever were his defects in some respects, every one must allow to have been a man of learning, and an encourager of it, besides a pension of

388l. 15s. English money (no small sum in those days) payable yearly out of the Exchequer, endowed it with large estates. King Charles I. also was a benefactor to it; as were the succeeding monarchs to the present time, not to mention the provisions made for it by the acts of settlement and explanation.

Its original constitution being found imperfect, in 1637 it received a new charter, and another set of statutes, which made several essential alterations in its constitution. For first, by the original charter, the office of Provost was, upon a vacancy, filled up by an election made by a majority of the Fellows. By the new charter this power was reserved to the crown, and the office made donative. Secondly, by the first charter the Fellows could continue no longer than seven years in their offices, from the time of commencing Masters of Arts. By the new charter they were made tenants for life in their fellowships, if they had the virtue to remain unmarried. Thirdly, the first charter provided, that upon the vacancy of a fellowship or scholarship, the place should be filled by election within two months after the vacancy; and the election was placed in a majority of the Fellows. By the new charter it was ordained, that upon the vacancy of a senior fellowship, it should be supplied within three days after such vacancy made known, by

by a majority or equal number of the surviving Senior Fellows, together with the Provost; and upon a vacancy of a junior fellowship or scholarship, that the same be filled up by the Provost and Senior Fellows, or the major part of them, together with the Provost, on the Monday after Trinity Sunday following the vacancy. Fourthly, by the first constitution the number of Fellows was only seven, and they of equal authority, without any distinction into senior and junior. By the new charter the number of Fellows was enlarged to sixteen, and distinguished into seven seniors, and nine juniors; the government of the College was committed to the Provost, and the majority of the seven Senior Fellows; and the number of Scholars was enlarged to seventy. Fifthly, by the first charter, the Provost and Fellows had power to form laws and statutes from time to time, for the better government of the College, and to adopt and incorporate such as they thought proper from those of Oxford or Cambridge. By the new charter the King, with the consent of the Provost, Fellows and Scholars, reserved this power to himself; and the former statutes were declared null and void, and a new set of statutes given them by his Majesty. But in cases omitted to be provided for in the new statutes, the Provost and the major part of the Senior Fellows, have power given them to make new statutes, not repugnant to those granted by the

the King, the same to be confirmed by the visitors of the College, and so to remain in force, till the Provost and major part of the Senior Fellows, by consent of the Visitors, should think proper to rescind them. Sixthly, the mortmain licence was enlarged to 200*l.* a year, more than was contained in the first licence. Seventhly, by the first charter the Visitors appointed for the College were the Chancellor, or his Vice-Chancellor, the Arch-bishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Meath, the Vice-treasurer, Treasurer of War, the Chief Justice of the King's-bench, and the *Mayor of the City of Dublin*, all for the time being. By the new charter, the Visitors were restrained, to the Chancellor or his Vice-chancellor, and the Archbishop of Dublin.—It also grants them the privilege of sending two members to Parliament.

Though the provision for the Fellows and Scholars was originally small, at present the fund for their support, by means of bequests, is considerable. The income of a Senior Fellow is supposed to be, one year with another, upwards of seven hundred pounds; but as it depends upon the renewal of leases, it is uncertain. The emoluments of the Junior Fellows are their commons, and forty pounds a year, besides lectureships, which together amount to a hundred; and if they are industrious and popular, they get so many pupils,

pupils, that some of them have very large incomes. The Provostship is supposed to be worth near three thousand pounds a year.

Among the students are three distinct ranks, Fellow-commoners, Pensioners, and Sizers. The first are so called for dining with the Fellows; for which privilege, however, they pay little more than the Pensioners, who dine by themselves, according to their classes. The great difference is in the state of tuition; yet as they obtain degrees a year sooner than Pensioners, there is upon the whole, little difference in the expence. The Sizers, or Servitors, pay nothing for their board. They carry up the dishes to the Fellows table, which they attend, and afterwards dine upon what comes from it. These wear black gowns of coarse stuff, without sleeves. Pensioners wear gowns of the same form, but of fine stuff, with hanging sleeves and tassels. Commoners wear gowns of the same shape and stuff, but with sleeves and velvet collars. Noblemen, Knights, and sons of Noblemen, wear gowns of the same shape with Commoners, but with gold and silver tassels.

The number of fellowships fixed at present is twenty-two, seven senior and fifteen junior. There are besides, five royal professorships, divinity, common law, civil law, physic, and greek; and

and three professorships in medicine according to the will of Sir Patrick Dunn, Knight, viz. theory and practice of physic, surgery, midwifery, pharmacy, and the materia medica; as also professors in the mathematics, oriental tongues, oratory, history, and natural philosophy. Many are the small exhibitions for the encouragement of youth in the course of their studies; for a great proportion of which, as well as for the five last mentioned professorships, this learned body stands indebted to the bounty of Erasmus Smith, Esq. The number of Students is generally about five hundred.

As to the structure, it is unquestionably one of the noblest of the kind in Europe, exhibiting more the appearance of a royal mansion, than a number of collegiate cells. Its form is that of a parallelogram, extending in front three-hundred feet, and in depth about six-hundred; divided into two nearly equal squares. The principal, or West front, opposite College-green, which was erected in the year 1759, is in the Corinthian order, and built of Portland stone, as are all the buildings in the first square. On entering it appears the East side of the principal square, ornamented with an elegant steeple and spire near an hundred and fifty feet high. On the North side is the refectory, or dining-hall, a spacious room with the front ornamented with Ionic pilasters.

Connected

Connected with this, and projecting into the square, is the chapel, crowned with an handsome dome, and at the front, four columns in the Corinthian order: This is joined to the west front, by a regular range of buildings for the students. The buildings at the South side are similar to those on the North. The front of the Theatre is the same as that of the chapel, and intended for lectures, examinations, &c.

The inner square is partly composed of plain brick buildings, containing apartments for the Students. The South side is entirely taken up by a superb Library, supported by a piazza, erected in the year 1732. The inside of the Library is beautiful and commodious, and embellished with busts in white marble of Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Cicero, Demosthenes, Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Newton, Locke, Boyle, Swift, Usher, Earl of Pembroke, and the Doctors Delany, Lawson, Gilbert and Baldwin. On the shelves are select collections of the best writers on every subject. A great part of them on one side were collected by Archbishop Usher; the remainder, on the same side, were the bequest of Dr. Gilbert, who collected them for the purpose to which they are now applied. Since his time, which is upwards of fifty years, their number has been considerably augmented, particularly by a bequest of Dr. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who

who bequeathed above four thousand volumes to the College, to be called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*.

The Printing-office is a neat structure, built in the modern taste. The Anatomy-house is worthy of inspection, as among other curiosities, it contains a set of figures in wax, representing women in every stage of pregnancy. They are the product of almost the whole life of an ingenious French artist; and were purchased by the late Earl of Shelburne, who made a present of them to the College.

The Park, for the amusement and relaxation of the Students, is one of the finest walks any where to be met with.

The reader will observe, that in giving this account of Trinity College, we have represented things as they are, without ushering in our description with the pompous narratives given by writers of the flourishing state of literature in antient ages in Ireland, particularly under Ollamh Fodlah, A. M. 3236, being many centuries before the Christian æra; and who, they tell us, was so great a patron of learning, that he erected, at his own charge, a magnificent palace at Tarah, called Mur-ollamham, or the Walls of his Bards; compared to which Trinity College
is

is no more than a thatched cabbín. Certain it is, that not the least vestige of such a palace is to be traced; nay, the very hill itself is full evidence that there never could have been a considerable house of stone and lime upon it. The circular forts, indeed remain, in which the several chiefs used to pitch their tents, or to erect other temporary *sheds*, or *huts*. What then becomes of those pompous narratives of the high antiquity and learning of Ireland? Why they shrink like spectres from the light of the sun. They are enchanted castles raised by magicians, that disappear at our approach. These superb palaces, these seats of the arts and sciences, the residence of a long line of kings, the encouragers of literature, were raised, not by architects, masons and carpenters, of the usual materials of modern edifices; but were built hundreds of years after the deaths of those who dwelt in them, of paper, pens and ink, by fanciful and ingenious writers. In other words most of the accounts we have of the antiquity and learning of Ireland, are the day-dreams of a parcel of artful knaves, who seek to impose on the credulity of mankind, and to censure the present age for degenerating so much from their learned and scientific ancestors.

TURF.

T U R F.

A COMMON and well known commodity used as such in every part of the kingdom. It is cut in the bogs by an instrument called a slane, being a kind of spade, about four inches broad, with a steel blade of the same breadth, standing at right angles to the edge of the Slane.. For a further account, see *Bogs*.

T U R V E Y.

A VILLAGE, two miles beyond Swords, and nine from the Castle of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated, and enjoys a fine air, with all the conveniencies of wood and water.

Here is the very handsome and delightful seat of Robert Birch, Esq. The house is large, and contains some excellent rooms; and in the hall is a pair of Moose-Deer horns, of an enormous size.

TYRONE HOUSE.

THIS structure is situated in Marlborough-street, and is remarkable for being one of the first

first private buildings of stone, erected in Dublin in modern times. It was built about the year 1740, from the design of Mr. Castels, and was esteemed the most elegant private structure at that time in the city. Later improvements have however considerably lessened its importance in the class of our buildings.

The front is ornamented with a Doric frontispiece and arched door; over which, in the attic story, is a Venetian window, in the Ionic order. At each side of these and above it is a regular range of windows, ornamented with architraves. The interior decorations possess all the elegance and splendor of their days. There are many grand and commodious apartments, particularly in the rear, finished with mahogany, the workmanship of which is remarkably good. The great stair-case is formed also of the same materials, and equally well finished. The Oak parkent floors in the hall story are curious, being laid out in diamonds, from eighteen to twenty inches square. The out offices are very convenient, and the court before the house is spacious and handsome. The situation of this structure is low, which, together with being enclosed from the street with a high wall, prevents its being any great ornament to the City.

Volunteers.

VOLUNTEERS.

A BODY of men that merit particular notice, who, at a time when their country was threatened with invasion from powerful and united foes, whose fleets had rode triumphant over the ocean, and whose flags had been displayed in the English channel, blocking up its harbours, and insulting its coasts; who, when Ireland had been abandoned by the sister country, and been told *she must defend herself*; at this critical period, so awful, so important! did the VOLUNTEERS arm and discipline themselves, presenting a spectacle worthy the admiration of the universe, a numerous, a formidable body of men, that stood as a bulwark to their country, and a terror to their enemies.

This brave, this loyal body of men, composed of every order of the people, and of the members of every mode of religious persuasion, received the thanks of the great senate of the nation, and the applauses of every grateful heart, for the eminent services they had rendered the kingdom, not only in their generous resolution of defending their country at the utmost hazard of their lives and fortunes; but for their readiness on all occasions of assisting the civil power, and bringing offenders to justice.

The

The Author of this work, with conscious pride, acknowledges the obligations he is under to the great body of VOLUNTEERS, for the favours he has received from them, and particularly to the several members of the DUBLIN LEGION, who unanimously elected him an honorary member of their Corps.

To this, worthy, this loyal body of men he takes the freedom to inscribe the following song, he wrote a few years since, and inserts here at the request of numbers of his friends.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND!

A NEW SONG.

To the Tune of—"RULE, BRITANNIA."

I.

WHEN Darkness spread her sable vest,
And threaten'd fair Hibernia's land,
The flame of Virtue fir'd each breast,
And form'd a glorious patriot band,

C H O R U S.

Lo! this patriot band appears,
Fam'd Hibernia's Volunteers!

M

II. Inspir'd

H.

Inspir'd with Freedom's sacred flame,
 They draw the sword, they point the lance,
 And while their Country soars to Fame,
 They dread not Spain, they fear not France.

CHORUS. Lo! the patriot band, &c.

III.

No toils they heed, no dangers shun,
 When acting in their Country's cause:
 Where-e'er occasion calls they run,
 And prove a supplement to laws.

CHORUS. Lo! the patriot band, &c.

IV.

No force their souls shall e'er enslave,
 For chains they scorn, tho' form'd of gold:
 No King their Freedom to them gave,
 That charter from high Heaven they hold.

CHORUS. Lo! the patriot band, &c.

V.

That charter still they will maintain,
 And to their sons transmit it pure;
 Nay, the Eternal's self will deign
 That charter ever to secure.

CHORUS.

Lo! the patriot band appears,
 Fam'd Hibernia's Volunteers!

USQUE-

USQUEBAUGH.

A COMPOUND distilled liquor or cordial, peculiar to Ireland. It is made by putting different kinds of spices into the best French brandy. The word Usquebaugh, says Dr. Johnson, is derived from an Irish and Erse word, signifying the *Water of Life*. The Czar Peter the Great was so fond of this cordial, that he used to say, "of all Wines *Irish Wine* was the best." The Usquebaugh made at Drogheda is esteemed the most.

W A K E,

A term for the ceremony used on the death of persons of the lower rank. The stranger is not to imagine that it consists of solemn or religious rites, but quite the reverse. At a Wake in the country parts of Ireland, which is an assembly of people of all descriptions round a corpse, the old people amuse themselves in smoking tobacco, drinking whiskey, and telling stories; whilst the young ones exhibit feats of activity, or inspired by their sweet-hearts, dance away the night to the melodious playing of a bagpipe.—At the Wakes, in the country parts of Ireland, men and women, particularly the latter, are hired to cry; that is, to howl the corpse to the grave, which they do in the most horrid manner.—A Wake

in Dublin differs somewhat from a country Wake. In the metropolis, it is not customary to dance round the corpse to the melodious twang of bagpipes; nor to *howl* the dead person to the grave; but to make up for that deficiency, the merry company assembled at a City Wake, amuse themselves all the live-long night, round the corpse, that is laid on a white sheet to put them in mind of mortality, in telling smutty stories; laughing most immoderately; drinking whiskey most copiously; taking enormous quantities of snuff; swearing volleys of new-coined oaths, *hot from the Devil's mint*; puffing and blowing tobacco in each other's faces; and handing their short pipes, of an inch and a half long, in rotation, till by the morning's dawn, what with story-telling, laughing, drinking, snuffing, puffing, swearing, blaspheming, and smoking, they have got so infernally drunk, that a stranger, arrived from a civilized country, and seeing the horrid spectacle, would naturally imagine he was got into a land of pagans and savages, and that these were the magicians and priests in the very act of performing their damned incantations and magical rites.

WATERFALL

IS in general a piece of water which runs over a precipice into a valley, or lower place, the height

height of which is various in various places. The Waterfalls near Dublin are at Powerscourt and Leixlip, and are well worth the attention of every person that has a taste for the Sublime and Beautiful. The best time to see them is after heavy rains.

WERBURGH'S CHURCH.

THE first notice taken of this building in the annals of Dublin is in 1301, when it was accidentally burnt, together with a great part of the City. It underwent the same fate in 1754, and was repaired in its present beautiful form in 1759.

The external appearance of this Church forms a principal ornament of the City, in the centre of which it is situated, in a street of the same name, and fronts to the West. The elevation of the front displays beauty and elegance. The first story is ornamented by six Ionic pilasters, with their entablature, a grand entrance in the Doric order, and two side doors. The second story is in the Corinthian order, crowned by a pediment. A large window admits light to the loft, whence a fine set of bells are rung, which are placed in the attic story. Here the steeple as-

fumes the form of a square, enriched on each side by two composite pilasters, with their pedestals and entablatures, and a clock in the centre. This entablature is crowned with pedestal work, supporting an urn on each of the angles, that surrounds the base of the spire. The height of the steeple is one hundred and sixty feet. The spire is extremely elegant, and has a light appearance. At some distance from the base it is formed into an octagon, and supported entirely by eight rusticated columns in the composite order; a gilt ball terminating the whole. The spire was erected in 1768; and the expences, amounting to 913*l.* were defrayed by a bequest of Sir Philip Hoby, Bart. who had been minister of the parish.

The interior parts are in no respect inferior to the external; a noble simplicity reigning throughout. An extensive range of entire pilasters in the Doric order, with their entablature, supports a gallery, in which is a very fine organ, that cost four hundred guineas. Under the organ is a seat for the Lord Lieutenant, who however never enters the church but to qualify himself for his high office. The altar piece is ornamented in a fine style by a range of Ionic columns, with suitable compartments, elegant festoons of flowers, and ornamental drapery, worked in plaster of Paris.

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY.

A SPIRITUOUS liquor, like many of its makers and drinkers—better known than trusted, It is a most infernal spirit, and so strong and fiery till subdued, that seven times its own weight of water can scarcely tame it; and even then it is so insidious, that it often knocks out the brains of its best friends.

WINDGATES.

A SMALL fishing village, three miles and a half beyond Bray, and thirteen and a half from the Castle of Dublin.

WOLF DOG.

A SPECIES of a canine animal found nowhere but in Ireland. They are shaped like greyhounds, but much larger, and are as gentle as spaniels. They were formerly made use of in hunting and destroying the wolves with which this country abounded; but since the extermination of those fierce creatures, their species hath been suffered to fall to decay; so that at present there are but few to be met with.

WORK-

WORK-HOUSE.

THIS institution was founded in 1704, for the relief of the poor of the City; but by an Act of Parliament passed in 1728, the old corporation was dissolved, and a new one erected, called the Governors of the Work-house of the City of Dublin, consisting of several persons in the highest stations, and of the best fortunes; of several persons possessed of certain employments, particularly the Lord-mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Clergy of the City for the time being; and they are invested with a power to choose a Court of Assistants of fifteen, or more, out of their own body, to be the acting Governors for one year, which court is to be elected on the first Monday after every 24th day of June.

By this act they were to receive common beggars, and children of all denominations above six years old, for which a fund was granted to the governors, arising from an estate of 113l. 2s. per annum, from a tax on all carriages plying for hire within the city and liberties; and from a tax of three pence in the pound according to the valuation for minister's money, on all houses.

But since that time an act passed that the Governors should receive, from the 25th March, 1730, into the house all exposed and deserted children

children of either sex ; and this requiring a new fund, an additional tax of three pence in the pound was laid. By this act the original design of the foundation has been entirely changed; it being now an Hospital for Foundlings, and scarce any other person provided for, except a few indigent people, who are admitted only by a general board.

The act for receiving Foundlings was designed to extend only to the children of the City of Dublin and its Liberties, and therefore the tax is confined to the inhabitants; but as there is no limitation to the number of children, and that all offered are to be received, a door is thereby opened to the Foundlings of the kingdom at large, which requiring an ample fund, entitles this noble foundation to public encouragement.

The preservation of exposed children is a most laudable charity : This house therefore is of the utmost utility and consequence, not only to the kingdom but the state; as it most certainly rescues from destruction many a poor deserted child, who, saved from the jaws of death, may afterwards become an useful member of society.

The younger children are suckled by nurses maintained in the house for that purpose, and who act under the inspection of proper persons.

The

The children are sent to the country, as soon as nurses, with sufficient certificates, can be provided for them. They continue there till they are six years old; they are then removed to town, and become members of the first foundation, being no longer a charge on the Foundling funds.

On this foundation they are fed, cloathed, and instructed in reading, writing, and the principles of the Protestant religion, and when able, sent to the spinning school, &c. where they are inured to labour, till they arrive at a proper age to be put apprentice.

The officers are a Treasurer, or Master, a Register, Chaplain, Surgeon, and House-keeper, with servants and Nurses.

The officers on the Foundling side are, a Clerk, an In-matron, to take care of all in the nursery, and an Out-matron, to badge, mark, number, and deliver the children to country nurses. Each of these Matrons keeps a book of regular entries.



F I N I S.



